

## Mr Cordle in tears as he quits Commons over Poulson connexion

Mr John Cordle, the Tory MP criticized by the Commons committee investigating MPs' links with Mr John Poulson, the former architect, resigned from Parliament yesterday. In a brief

statement to the House, Mr Cordle said that a group of his colleagues had decided unanimously that he was at fault and, accordingly, "I must bow to their judgment".

### 'I must bow to judgment of my colleagues'

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Mr John Cordle, the Conservative backbencher whose links with Mr John Poulson, the former architect, led him to be criticized by fellow MPs for being in "contempt" of the House, yesterday resigned from Parliament.

Only about fifty MPs were present in the Chamber when Mr Cordle rose in his seat below the gangway to make his unexpected statement, which was charged with emotion. At the end of his two-minute announcement he was seen to be shaking and sobbing and was led out of the Chamber by two Conservative colleagues, Mr Peter Miller (Devon West) and Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire, South West) through the doors into the members' lobby and into political oblivion.

None of those MPs present would like to live through the same experience again, for whatever the rights and wrongs of the charges levelled against him, some of which Mr Cordle has challenged, they were conscious that it was a gruelling moment of personal tragedy.

At the same time there was a general feeling of relief at Westminster that Mr Cordle, MP for Bournemouth, East, who had been in Parliament for nearly 20 years, had chosen to resign rather than face the possibility of his expulsion after a debate in the Commons on Tuesday. It was a prospect that has filled with anxiety and a searching of consciences as to which way they should vote. Few were relishing the prospect of having to sit in judgment on a colleague.

His resignation, however, has raised other considerations, for he was only one of three MPs who were criticized by the Select Committee on the Mr Poulson Inquiry, although the strictures on Mr Maudling, the former Conservative minister, and Mr Albert Roberts, Labour MP for Northampton, were in no way as severe.

It was being expected that there would be a difference of opinion whether Mr Cordle's resignation would assist Mr Maudling and Mr Roberts when the Commons came to decide what action should be taken on the select committee's comments on their conduct.

The select committee considered that Mr Maudling's statement when he resigned as Home Secretary to have been "lacking in frankness" and his conduct to be "incompatible with the standards of a Member of the House". It was said by Mr Roberts that he too had behaved in a manner which "constituted conduct inconsistent with the standards which



Mr Cordle leaving the Palace of Westminster after his speech.

the House is entitled to expect from its members". Mr Maudling has made it known that he intends to challenge the judgment of the select committee and MPs are expecting, although not all of them, a combative statement in which he will set the Commons to reject the committee's report.

Mr Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, was informed on Thursday night of Mr Cordle's decision to resign and was in the Chamber when he made his announcement. As he left the Chamber, Mr Thatcher's lobby and the two of them had a 20-minute private conversation in the office of Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Opposition Chief Whip. Mr Cordle was clearly distressed and Mr Thatcher, to use the phrase given afterwards, gave him aid and comfort.

Mr Cordle was then taken by friends down back stairs to an awaiting car to avoid reporters. He made his personal statement after having had conversations with a number of colleagues, some of whom are

Privy Counsellors, and came to the conclusion that it would be in his interests and that of the Commons that he should resign. Earlier in the week he had seen Mr Atkins and the chief whip had told him that if he needed any advice then it would be to resign. Mr Cordle did not return until Thursday night when he said he intended to resign.

In his statement to the Commons he said: "I have now had an opportunity of giving further consideration not only to the report of the Select Committee on the Conduct of Members but also to my own position and that of my constituency as it is affected by the report."

He decided on reflection and as a parliamentarian of nearly 20 years experience that if a group of my colleagues decide unanimously that I was at fault in a matter then I must bow to their judgment. It was not my view at the time that I was doing anything I should not have done. In such matters one can only consult one's own conscience and mine at the time was clear. But my colleagues do not accept this view and I must now accept theirs. In the light of this conclusion

as one whose first duty must be to my colleagues and the reputation of the House I am bound to consider the circumstances of the forthcoming debate on the report. It may well be acrimonious and divisive. My greatest concern is that the good name of the House should not suffer in the process. I have therefore decided that the only proper course for me to take is to resign my seat. I propose therefore immediately I have left the Chamber to apply for one of the appropriate offices. I shall therefore no longer be a member of the House.

Although it is traditional practice for MPs not to comment on personal statements, some MPs felt moved to express their feelings and found the opportunity during an entirely unrelated statement on agriculture.

Mr Grimond, former leader of the Liberal Party, said: "Perhaps it would be in order to say a word of appreciation and sympathy for our colleague who has just left us," to which Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, replied: "I reiterate my first remark that it is not connected with my statement."

From the Opposition frontbench, Mr Michael Jopling, Conservative spokesman on agriculture, said: "We are grateful for the minister coming here on what is a sad day but one which will be remembered as one where it has been shown that honour is still a feature of public life in this country."

One of the most damning sections in the select committee report on Mr Cordle, and one which led his Conservative colleagues to believe that, in all conscience, they could not offer him their support, referred to a letter he had written to Mr Poulson.

Written in 1956, Mr Cordle thanked Mr Poulson for the revised agreement they had reached regarding a rate, and went on to say: "Over the past 15 months I have done what was asked of me and to the best of my ability, I shall continue with renewed vigour knowing that I am in your hands and under your watchful eye."

The select committee said they did not consider there was anything in Mr Cordle's agreement with Mr Poulson that was in itself improper. But the report went on to state: "He was not, apparently, asked or expected to pursue Mr Poulson's interests in Parliament, but he chose to do so in questions and debate. It was clearly proper for a member in Parliament to do so for reward it is clear that he saw his activities in Parliament as amongst those that entitled him to be paid more generously than he was being paid."

Cordle profile, page 2

## Egyptian jets bomb Libyan air force base

Cairo, July 22.—Egyptian jets today bombed and destroyed the Libyan Air Force base at Qasr al Jidde, near the Egyptian border, in a series of attacks. The announcement was made by President Sadat, who said the Egyptian nation that his forces had given Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, "a lesson he will never forget."

The Libyan news agency Al-Naba said in a report monitored in Paris, said Egyptian aircraft today attacked the Libyan base, Parachutists and commandos had been dropped on Qasr al Jidde, and Egyptian tanks were attacking Libyan territory on a large scale, the agency added.

It said Egypt took advantage of a ceasefire in the attack, coming shortly after Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, who is mediating in the dispute, arrived in Libya to indicate President Sadat's intentions.

Mr Arafat today conferred with Colonel Gaddafi in Tripoli. It was the second meeting between the two men in the past 24 hours.

Later a Cairo military spokesman denied the Libyan claims that Egyptian armour had invaded Libyan territory and that Egyptian paratroopers were dropped on the Libyan border village of Qasr al Jidde.

The Cairo communiqué on the bombing, distributed by the official Middle East news agency Mena, said the Egyptian aircraft returned to base safely.

The spokesman said the bombing was in retaliation for three raids by the Libyan air force today over the Sallum area in which three Egyptian soldiers were wounded.

Al Adem is a former British air base near Tobruk. In his broadcast, President Sadat said his forces, "which I was unable to hold back," were ready to give Colonel Gaddafi "the same lesson again."

"By God, if they resume, we resume," he said. The Egyptian leader was speaking to the nation on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1952 revolution which toppled the monarchy.

President Sadat, who hurled personal insults at Colonel Gaddafi, said: "Yesterday and today we occupied part of his land for 24 hours until we finished our work. This morning our forces returned back."

President Sadat described the Libyan leader as a "queer man" and a "mental case", accused Colonel Gaddafi of beginning sabotage operations in Egypt three years ago.

In a clear reference to the Egyptian leader, he said: "Colonel Gaddafi is an agent of a foreign power which you all know."

"For whose interest is he selling Eritrea to the blood-thirsty Mengistu Haile-Mariam (the Ethiopian leader)?" President Sadat asked.

The President said two Libyan saboteurs captured earlier had confessed that they had orders to poison the water wells in Egypt's western desert. The wells are used by the Egyptian troops deployed along the border with Libya.

Reuters, Agence France Presse, AP and UPI.

Leading article, page 13

## Mrs Bandaranaike's party is crushed in Sri Lanka election

From Donovan Moldrich  
Colombo, July 22

The huge election victory by the United National Party has left Sri Lanka with virtually no opposition.

With only the results of the three-member constituency at Nuwara Eliya to come the United National Party has won 108 seats. The Tamil United Liberation Front has won 17 and Mrs Bandaranaike's Freedom Party has seven. One independent candidate was successful while the United Left Front, which had 130 candidates, was eliminated with its veteran leaders and candidates losing every seat they contested.

The rout of the Freedom Party is the greatest in Sri Lanka's history. In 1956 the United National Party under Sir John Kotelawala won only eight seats, but the House then consisted of only 95 members.

Among the Freedom Party ministers only Mrs Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, and Mr Maththirapala Senanayake, deputy leader of the party, survived.

The complete extinction of the left wing parties who were Mrs Bandaranaike's allies in the last elections was the biggest shock and seems incredible to political observers.

President Jayewardene announced this afternoon that he had decided to call on Mr J. R. Jayewardene to become Prime Minister but under the constitution he had to wait until the last results were announced.

Mr Jayewardene this evening called on the people to cooperate with the new Government by preserving law and order, and to refrain from causing any harm to their fellow citizens.

"The people have recorded their verdict in no uncertain terms," he said, "and it has now become my duty, together with the members of my Government, to seek solutions to the problems that face all of us. Please extend to me your co-operation by preserving law and order and bearing no ill will to others."

Although earlier it had been expected that Mr Jayewardene

would be sworn in as Prime Minister tonight, this may have to be deferred until tomorrow morning. The last result from the three-member rural constituency of Nuwara Eliya, where Mrs Bandaranaike's son, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, is a candidate, is not expected until early tomorrow.

Mr Jayewardene told foreign journalists today that he would go ahead with his idea of a grand coalition government of all parties even though the Opposition was negligible.

He said he would summon a round table conference to discuss the problems of the Tamils whose Tamil United Liberation Front with 17 members so far is the second biggest group in the new House. Asked whether the absence of an Opposition would be embarrassing, Mr Mr Jayewardene merely smiled.

He said that while bringing down the cost of living was the first priority, he would also immediately cleanse the public service and go ahead with his proposal to have a 200-square mile free trade zone in Sri Lanka.

A strict disciplinarian, Mr Jayewardene said he would formulate a code of conduct for Members of Parliament. During the election campaign he frequently criticized Mrs Bandaranaike for allowing members to attend Parliament under the influence of liquor. Mr Jayewardene does not advocate prohibition but insists on high standards of public and private behaviour by those at the top.

Mr Jayewardene now enjoys more than a two-thirds majority which will enable him to push forward changes to the constitution under which he will become the first president with executive powers in future elections. The president will be directly elected.

The nationalized Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd, which has remained closed since Wednesday owing to a strike may reopen. Mr Jayewardene has appointed a new board of directors.

Leading article, page 13

## Scenario for a knee-cap job in Italy

From Patricia Clough  
Rome, July 22

The scene is almost always the same: the victim leaves his home for work at the usual hour and on the way to his car, bus stop or office, notices two or three young people in jeans standing idly in the street.

As he approaches they pull out pistols, aim carefully at his legs and fire repeatedly. He falls, shouting for help, while his assailants run to a waiting car and are driven off at speed.

A few hours later an anonymous telephone caller informs a newspaper or news agency office that the attack was the work of the Red Brigades or some other extreme left-wing terrorist organization. Occasionally the journalist is directed to a spot where he finds a leaflet explaining, in rambling political jargon, the purpose of the attack.

The 33 people who have fallen victim to this kind of attack have rarely been seriously injured, though sometimes bones are badly fractured. As far as is known no attackers have yet been caught.

The *accoppiamento*, or laming, as the terrorists call it, is a new and puzzling form of political crime.

It can hardly be said to spread terror among the public, or even among the professions most commonly selected as targets, such as Christian Democrat politicians, journalists and, most numerous of all, medium-level officials in big industries.

Nor has it aroused any noticeable sympathy or support for the terrorists' cause except perhaps among young extremists already open to revolutionary ideas. It does not appear to induce the public, press or victims to consider more closely the terrorists' point of view.

Continued on page 4, col 3

## War on Want staff give £150 to aid Grunwick strikers

By Michael Horne

War on Want, the charity set up to fight world poverty, became involved last night in a political dispute after it had given £150 to the Grunwick strike committee.

Mr John Gorse, Conservative MP for Barnet, Hendon North, who is advising the Grunwick company during its dispute with workers over union recognition, said the donation was "ill-timed and ill-judged."

"If this organization, which I understand was an impartial charity, is now going to show partiality in industrial matters, I should have thought that its charitable function will be seriously damaged in the future as to donations," he said.

Mr Gorse described the donation as "an inept political move which must damage its activities."

War on Want emphasized that the money was not from normal donations but from its

staff and members of the council of management.

Mr Ian Macdonald, War on Want's international director, said, however, that the charity would now invite the public to contribute money to the Grunwick strike, and he would forward donations.

Mr Macdonald said: "This is the first time funds have been channelled through War on Want to a group involved in industrial action in Britain, although we regularly assist trade unions and organized groups of the poor in Third World countries. The degree of injustice and hardship may differ, but the basic principles are the same."

War on Want exists to attack and combat poverty, and the Grunwick dispute demonstrates how an impoverished sector of society is being prevented from improving its own conditions. Many of the Grunwick workers are immigrants who arrived in the United Kingdom penniless, with

only the lowest-paid jobs open to them. It is intolerable that they should be denied the right to join a trade union."

He added: "The Grunwick strikers have shown enormous courage. We commend their tenacity and believe the success of their action is imperative to the future of other exploited groups, particularly immigrants, who may fear the consequences of joining a trade union."

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive Clerical and Computer Staff, APEX, said last night: "It is only right that a major charity should concern itself with the plight of disadvantaged immigrant workers fighting for the freedom to organize themselves into a trade union."

He said that whereas the strikers' average basic annual pay last year was £1,600, their strike pay during the last 48 weeks had totalled £1,056.

Split on tactics, page 2

## Leyland shops abroad for £20m Mini plant

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars is planning to import up to £20m worth of automated body welding equipment from Cosmotal manufacturing for the new Mini project at its Longbridge plant, with the biggest share expected to go to the German KUKA concern.

Such large overseas purchases will almost certainly lead to protests from engineering and other unions who have already warned the Department of Industry that Leyland could be planning large imports of machine tools.

Labour MPs intend to raise the matter in the House, Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Nelson and Colne, described the move as "summer madness". He has tabled a question for Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, asking him for a statement on reports that the group intended to spend several million pounds with overseas competitors.

In a move clearly intended to defuse a potentially explosive situation, Leyland Cars yesterday issued the following statement:

"We are charged with and accept the responsibility of ensuring that Leyland Cars becomes competitive in international terms. Decisions on the supply of sophisticated equipment must be based upon full evaluation of technical as well as commercial factors."

Body-in-white equipment (that used to produce the shell of the car) forms 10 per cent of the total investment in the new small-car project (reported to be over £200m).

High-volume automated body-in-white equipment is a field where technical competition is intense and where in general terms overseas manufacturers have extensive experience.

"Leyland Cars has invited quotations from British companies in 10 of the 11 major groups of equipment in body building involved in the new car."

"To date only design contracts have been placed, but it is felt that to be certain, substantial parts of the body-building equipment will be purchased abroad. We repeat that this is only 10 per cent of the total investment in the new car."

Motor industry sources said last night that few if any British suppliers of multi-station, automated welding equipment had the up-to-date expertise or capacity to meet Leyland's requirements.

This was a direct result of the lower investment and production in British car plants which did not justify the installation of such costly mass-production machinery.

Because of the much greater volume in German car plants, up to 90 per cent of body welding is carried out automatically. Leyland is understood to be aiming for about 85 per cent on the new Mini—well above anything yet seen in this country.

It is also suggested that British tenders have been substantially higher than KUKA's. The explanation is apparently that the German market leader is already engaged on similar contracts for other European car manufacturers and is fully geared for the work.

Ford's Fiesta, general acknowledged to be the most controlled car in Europe today, uses KUKA welding equipment at the big Valencia and Saarlouis plants where the car is produced.

Ford prices up

Ford is increasing prices of its cars sold in Britain by an average of 61 per cent in the third rise this year.

## Print unions to back NUJ strike

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

The TUC printing industries committee yesterday decided to give "full and effective" support to more than a hundred journalists, most of them in Darlington, who are striking in support of a closed shop.

The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) interprets the decision to mean that printing workers will withdraw their labour within a short time, perhaps a week.

But the management of North of England Newspapers, a subsidiary of the big Westminster Press group, said it was awaiting clarification of the decision. In line with the policy of the Newspaper Society, the group is refusing to concede 100 per cent membership agreements to editorial staff.

The journalists are employed on the Northern Echo, the biggest provincial morning newspaper in England, and a number of weeklies owned by North of England Newspapers. The issue arose over the employment of a sub-editor, Mrs Josephine Kirk Smith, who refused to join the NUJ.

The printing industries committee said in a statement that it agreed with the NUJ's position that a 100-per cent compulsory membership agreement should include the six main safeguards for press freedom suggested by the Royal Commission on the Press. The unions would now be making necessary arrangements to give their support.

All the newspapers affected by the strike have continued to publish through the efforts of executives and members of the Institute of Journalists (IoJ).

Mr Nicholas Herbert, editorial director of Westminster Press, said last night that the long stoppage at Darlington could prejudice the future of the Evening Dispatch, one of the smallest evening newspapers in the country.

## Doctors threaten industrial action

Hospital consultants, general practitioners, community physicians and junior doctors have threatened industrial action over pay, beginning with a one-day national withdrawal of non-urgent services because of the Government's incomes policies. The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow has also agreed that the independent pay review body should be asked for recommendations that would restore doctors' economic status.

Local Labour parties in attacks over economy  
Several constituency Labour parties have submitted conference resolutions criticizing the Government's overall economic strategy. Reflation and reduced unemployment are demanded. Only one resolution calls for the conference to reject the economic strategy, the others either view with concern or seek a reversal.

Crown Agents' big loss  
The Government is unlikely to recover much of the £85m rescue grant made available to the Crown Agents in December, 1975 to bail them out after disastrous property and fringe banking activities in the 1960s and early 1970s. Losses now total £21m, but traditional services to overseas governments are growing and the Agents now handle deposits of £870m.

Parliament opened by Spanish King  
King Juan Carlos received an enthusiastic welcome from all political parties when he inaugurated Spain's democratically elected Parliament, eight years to the day after General Franco named him as his successor. The King told the members that their various parties, represented "different ways of understanding peace, justice and freedom."

Discord over Mozart  
Violinist and conductor Marius Casadesu has made some headway in a Paris lawsuit in which he is claiming to be the composer of the "Adeleide Concerto", attributed to Mozart since its supposed rediscovery and introduction by Casadesu in 1931.

Concordes rerouted  
Sonic booms will be prevented from reaching Cornwall, Devon and Channel Islands when Air France adopts a new route for its eastbound Concordes from Washington to Paris. The announcement is due shortly from the airline. Concordes will now start decelerating 150 miles west of Guernsey.

Do-it-yourself prison: A new prison at Highgate, near Bury St Edmunds, is being built by prisoners who was opened yesterday.

Liabon: Soares party wins a bitter battle in the Portuguese Parliament over land reform.

## Doctors threaten industrial action

Hospital consultants, general practitioners, community physicians and junior doctors have threatened industrial action over pay, beginning with a one-day national withdrawal of non-urgent services because of the Government's incomes policies. The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow has also agreed that the independent pay review body should be asked for recommendations that would restore doctors' economic status.

Local Labour parties in attacks over economy  
Several constituency Labour parties have submitted conference resolutions criticizing the Government's overall economic strategy. Reflation and reduced unemployment are demanded. Only one resolution calls for the conference to reject the economic strategy, the others either view with concern or seek a reversal.

Crown Agents' big loss  
The Government is unlikely to recover much of the £85m rescue grant made available to the Crown Agents in December, 1975 to bail them out after disastrous property and fringe banking activities in the 1960s and early 1970s. Losses now total £21m, but traditional services to overseas governments are growing and the Agents now handle deposits of £870m.

Parliament opened by Spanish King  
King Juan Carlos received an enthusiastic welcome from all political parties when he inaugurated Spain's democratically elected Parliament, eight years to the day after General Franco named him as his successor. The King told the members that their various parties, represented "different ways of understanding peace, justice and freedom."

Discord over Mozart  
Violinist and conductor Marius Casadesu has made some headway in a Paris lawsuit in which he is claiming to be the composer of the "Adeleide Concerto", attributed to Mozart since its supposed rediscovery and introduction by Casadesu in 1931.

Concordes rerouted  
Sonic booms will be prevented from reaching Cornwall, Devon and Channel Islands when Air France adopts a new route for its eastbound Concordes from Washington to Paris. The announcement is due shortly from the airline. Concordes will now start decelerating 150 miles west of Guernsey.

Do-it-yourself prison: A new prison at Highgate, near Bury St Edmunds, is being built by prisoners who was opened yesterday.

Liabon: Soares party wins a bitter battle in the Portuguese Parliament over land reform.

## SCHOOL FEES AHEAD?

Whether you have capital available now or wish to save regularly out of income, Save & Prosper can help you reduce the burden of school fees.

Our plans offer substantial savings in the cost of fees, with significant tax advantages, and provide a series of guaranteed payments while your child is at school.

School Fees from Capital  
The Capital Plan enables you to provide for immediate or future fees by means of a lump-sum contribution. As an example, the cost to a 35-year-old man of providing £1,000 p.a. for 5 years, starting in 6 years' time would currently be £2,721.

School Fees from Income  
Our Income Plan enables you to spread the cost of fees by making regular contributions over a minimum period of 2 years. Using the example above, the monthly contribution required is currently £32.26; the total outlay being £4,258.

Further information

For further details, please consult your professional adviser or complete the coupon below. Remember, the earlier you make provision for fees, the greater the saving can be.

To: Save & Prosper Group Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone: 01-584 8899.

I am interested in providing for school fees:  
From capital ☐ From income ☐

Please state number of years before fees required.....

Name.....  
Address.....  
Tel.....  
Not applicable to hire residents. 330/BA/1

SAVE & PROSPER GROUP



## HOME NEWS

# Doctors threaten industrial action over alleged discrimination in pay policy

From John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent  
Glasgow

Hospital consultants, general practitioners, community physicians and junior doctors yesterday threatened possible industrial action over pay. They passed a motion saying that, if necessary, action beginning with a one-day national withdrawal of non-urgent services must be taken because of discrimination against them under the Government's incomes policy.

The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association in Glasgow also agreed unanimously that their independent pay review body should be asked for a statement of intent and for recommendations that would rectify anomalies and lead to the restoration of doctors' economic status.

Mr Anthony Graham, the consultants' leader, said: "If the Government will not allow the review body to do its job, then sadly we will have to do the job ourselves. The council would not make industrial action unless it clearly became necessary to protect themselves, their families and ultimately the National Health Service."

There was no mention in the motions of inviting the review body, as suggested earlier this week, to make an interim award before April, 1978, when the next annual review takes place.

It was made clear that the decision on industrial action was taken "most reluctantly". Anger and frustration over the Government's incomes policies in the past two years clearly

produced a determination to act together seldom seen so strongly at an annual meeting. Differences between groups were buried, or at least papered over.

But Mr David Bolt, chairman of the consultants' negotiating committee, said that they must rely on the whole profession, not just the leaders set off for the barricades and found a thin army when they got there.

The profession appeared to feel very strongly about the issue, he said. Let them just once do something together that would not offend professional conscience and do the minimum harm, but make clear to the Government that they were dealing with the whole profession.

A move by junior doctors to scrap the review body and negotiate directly with the Department of Health, using arbitration if there was no agreement, was defeated by a large majority.

Dr R. A. Keable-Elliott, chairman of the family doctors' committee, proposing the motion, said that the Government's incomes policy had been shown to be manifestly unfair.

"It is driving our profession to the last thing we ever want to do: strike or take industrial action," he said. "The review body must be clear: that it was set up for the specific purpose of preventing this."

Mr Graham said that they had a duty to go to the review body to help them to avoid industrial action, and that the Government had a duty to im-

plement the findings. "Otherwise the situation for this profession and the NHS is said indeed to be bleak."

Mr Stuart Horner, the community physicians' leader, said that before the winter was out the 12-month rule and the 10 per cent limit would be smashed. They took no joy in that. If incomes policy was fair they would support it, but they could not support a policy that discriminated against professional groups.

Mr R. K. Greenwood, a consultant from the Trent region, said that the profession must be the first to break any rule. "But my God, we must be the second," he said to applause. "We are together and together we are the strongest single force in the country. But we must use that responsibility."

Proposing the motion, which included the call for one-day industrial action, Mr Graham said that the review body's task was to provide some assurance to the profession that their standards of living would not be depressed by arbitrary government action and to engender confidence that their pay would be settled on a just basis.

The Prime Minister had given them no hope and had made it plain that those without industrial muscle (and that was the phrase used) and particularly those in the public sector would fair less well under the pay policy, Mr Graham said.

An amendment to delete the call for one-day national industrial action was overwhelmingly defeated.

Leading article, page 13

## Callaghan pay warning to unions

From Trevor Fishlock  
Cardiff

The Prime Minister urged trade unions yesterday to keep their wage demands within reasonable limits.

Mr Callaghan said the inflation rate was beginning to slow and would fall substantially during the autumn and next spring. "That makes it imperative that everybody should accept that the interval of 12 months between wage claims and wage settlements."

"I urge those unions who

will be putting in wage claims to plan their claims against the level of inflation and not try to recover the ground they have lost in the past two years. That was a necessary period of adjustment."

"If earnings increases do not exceed 10 per cent in the next year, and that is not too much to ask, then the level of our competition for the first time in many years. That is the prize."

Mr Callaghan, addressing businessmen and industrialists

at the Development Corporation for Wales annual luncheon in Cardiff, urged industrialists to take workers into their confidence.

On Britain's reputation abroad, he said: "Our reputation is worse than reality. The American strike record is worse than ours. We are responsible for the reputation? It is partly our own fault and partly the fault of those great men who shall be nameless who write about our affairs every day."

From colourful family businessman to the crucial Poulson connection and resignation

## Mr Cordle's many interests matched by an outspoken life

By Alan Hamilton  
Mr John Howard Cordle, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, East, from 1959 until yesterday morning, was a man whose many business interests were matched by the colour and incident of his private life.

His resignation from the Commons comes after the passage of his activities by the select committee investigating the connections of several MPs with Mr John Poulson, the former architect. Much credit for the exposure of Mr Cordle's dangerous liaison is claimed by *The Observer*, which published a detailed exposure of his links with the Poulson empire last October.

But Mr Cordle had made known his involvement long before his affairs became the subject of a Sunday paper exclusive. The 1975 edition of directory *Business Background of MPs* includes in his entry, which was furnished by himself, "Ex-consultant: John Poulson (£5,928 received to cover expenses for five years)."

However it was not Mr Cordle's involvement with the Poulson empire that drew criticism from the select committee, but the uses to which he put it, notably his participation in a Commons debate in

April, 1964, when he encouraged British aid to the Gambia.

Mr Cordle's principal business interest is the chairmanship of E. W. Cordle and Son, Ltd, the family linen and cotton manufacturing business, which has traded extensively in West Africa. He has also been a member of Lloyd's since 1952, a freeman of the City of London since 1956, a member of the Founders Livery Company, and chairman of the West Africa committee of the Conservative Commonwealth Council.

He has also been a member of the Anglo-Libyan parliamentary group, a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Council of Europe, a life governor of St Mary's and St Paul's College, Cheltenham, and of Epsom College, a member of the court of Southampton University, and was a minister of the church of the Holy Trinity, London, at the coronation in 1953, and an usher at Princess Margaret's wedding.

His other business interests have included directorships of Amalgamated Developments Ltd, a company selling mobile operating theatres, Euro-Exports Ghana Ltd, Presswork Ltd, SML Ghana Ltd, and a number of other small com-

panies with West African trading associations. He joined Mr Poulson's firm, Construction Promotions, in 1963 as a representative for West Africa.

Mr Cordle has also had business and spiritual involvements with the Church of England. He is a former chairman of the Church of England Newspaper, a director of the Church Society, and a former member of the Church Assembly and of the Oxford Trust of Churches. He was once publicly described his conversion during a Billy Graham crusade.

During the Profumo scandal in 1963 Mr Cordle called for a higher standard of moral leadership in the country. In his early career as an MP he campaigned against obscene movies, and he headed a motion which sought to ban *Lady Chatterley's Lover* and the film *Loisla*.

He is the holder of the Grand Order of the Star of Africa (Liberia), awarded to him by President Tubman in 1964.

Mr Cordle was born in 1912 and was educated at a private preparatory school and the City of London School. He was commissioned with the RAF during the war and served in France, reaching the rank of flight-

lieutenant. He has been married three times. His first wife, Grace, whom he married in 1938, died unsuccessfully to have him imprisoned for contempt of court seven years after their divorce in 1956.

His second marriage, to Vanessa, was also stormy. Just before it collapsed in 1967 he hired security guards to keep his mother-in-law out of the house. In 1976 he married his present wife, Tere, aged 30, who is from Finland. There was friction shortly afterwards when he claimed that she had been snubbed by the wife of the Bishop of Salisbury at a service to install a Dorset rector.

From his first two marriages Mr Cordle has four sons and four surviving daughters; the daughter from his first marriage has died.

Mr Cordle's expensive life-style is mirrored in the houses he has owned. In 1966 he sold his former residence, Kingston Russell House, near Brompton, Dorset, with six acres of land, for £50,000. He presently lives at Malvern House, Salisbury, a listed building for which he received a government renovation grant of £3,982 in 1970.

It is ironic that Mr Cordle should have succeeded in safe Conservative seats Bournemouth, East, in 1959, and Nigel Nicholson, who is with the local constituency party for his opposition to Suez affair in 1956 and invited to stand for the seat.

A by-election at Bournemouth, East, is not until November. Constituency workers who are shocked at the MP's resignation and Mrs Julie Cordle (a Staff Re-writer). Mr Leonard M. chairman of Bournemouth Conservative Association the news came as a "shell".

"He was first class as a member of the ordinary citizen of whatever party Mr Arthur Cowley, Cordle's agent, said, he shocked at the MP's resignation, and Mrs Julie Cordle, president of the local Conservative association, said: "I am sure he is a decent fellow and I know his deeds."

Mr Poulson, who is coming at his home in Co. near Pontefract, Bedlam comment.

## Grunwick mass picket opposed

By Robert Parker

A proposed mass picket of thousands of demonstrators outside the Grunwick factory in north London has caused a serious dissension between the strike committee, which represents workers dismissed by the company last year, and the Association of Professional, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex).

Mr Roy Grantham, the general secretary of Apex, said yesterday that he would meet the strike committee on Monday to discuss its plans for a picket on August 7.

Mr Mahmood Ahmad, secretary of the strike committee, said yesterday that his members had been angered by this week's Grunwick-organised strike. He said he had no intention of cooperating with the Arbitration, Conciliation and Advisory Service (Acas) and that he would have liked to take back some of the people who had walked out last August.

The company's legal advisers, however, had made it clear that if some of the workers were dismissed, others would be able to sue for compensation for unfair dismissal. The company had been told that in law they could take back only everyone or no one.

Mr Ward rejected a sug-

gestion that Apex had brought order to the previously disorganised picketing.

"Release mail" plea: The National Association for Freedom yesterday delivered a letter to Mr Silkin, the Attorney General, on behalf of the Association, asking him to act to prevent the illegal detention of mail by the Post Office in London. NW2 (a Staff Reporter writes).

The group is one of a number of businesses whose mail is trapped at Cricklewood sorting office because postmen have refused to handle mail during the Grunwick dispute.

After another day in which there appeared to be no progress towards resolving the mail dispute, Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, appealed in a letter to Sir William Ryland, chairman of the Post Office, to reopen the Cricklewood sorting office for at least a week to allow the backlog of mail to be cleared to ease the difficulties of businesses.

It was organized to celebrate the appearance of only in prototype of the Samson recovery vehicles.

The CVR (TV) vehicles form part of the replacement for the Saladin armoured car and Saracen armoured personnel carrier, which have been in service with the Army since 1975. The other part of the replacement is the Fox wheeled vehicle.

Made by the Alvis factory of British Leyland, the CVR(T) family has been a joint Anglo-Belgian development since 1971 with the Belgian Government sharing the cost. With production well advanced, the Anglo-Belgian order of 2,000 should be complete by 1980; 1,500 of them entering service with the British Army.

The vehicles are Scorpion with its 77mm gun, which is

## Investigation of prisoner's claim on George Ince

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.

Superintendent Swain, who begins his assignment on Monday, has been asked to investigate a claim by a man in prison that Mr George Ince was not one of a gang who carried out an armed raid on a security van five years ago and for which he is now serving a 15-year sentence.



# Labour faces conference attacks over economy

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Callaghan and his ministerial colleagues will not be surprised to discover that protests at the Government's over-reliance on the military are embedded in resolutions at this year's party conference.

The critical resolutions have not come from trade unions but from constituency parties which carry little weight by themselves if and when a vote is cast.

There are demands for the Government to start refocusing the economy and reducing the level of unemployment, a view that has been expressed by the national executive committee of the Labour Party and is readily understood by the Cabinet. The political and economic arguments, and the two do not necessarily run parallel, will come under intense scrutiny.

After our inspection tour

Paisley constituency Labour Party, actually calls upon the conference to reject the Government's economic strategy, the others, in more moderate language, either "view with concern" or call for a reversal, the last, from Crosby constituency asks the Government to adopt a programme based upon

What may be of more interest in the long-term to ministers who have had to accept the trade union's rejection of phase three, is that three resolutions opposed the possibility of a debate on an incomes policy.

Birmingham, Northfield, rejects the concept of an incomes free-for-all inherent in the notion of free collective bargaining, but urges the Government to discuss with the TUC a voluntary incomes policy "not based upon the free

enterprise philosophy of bargaining in the market place, but on the socialist philosophy of ensuring justice for the lower-paid and help for the weak".

the voluntary incomes policy now based upon the free enterprise system of bargaining and bargaining for gain in the market place, but on the socialist philosophy of ensuring justice for the lower-paid and help for the weak.

His second doctrine language Glasgow Maryhill CLP calls for the Government and the TUC to jointly discuss and formulate a voluntary incomes policy which takes cognisance of the fact that there will be a need to continue to redress the imbalance in the income of the free-for-all method and ensure justice for those employed in the poorly paid sections of industry and commerce.

Third, however, from Chertsey and Walton CLP, calls on the Government to "abandon

While those constituency parties want changes in econ-

The agreement has never been discussed inside the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Labour's continual internal troubles over British membership of the European Community is reflected in a resolution from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff that urges the Government not to proceed with the introduction of enab-

ing legislation for direct elections to the European Parliament. It calls on the conference to regret the July decision of the Commons that approved the principle of direct elections.

**S**

November 28 and

Albert Hall.  
m is a unique  
of the scope as  
y of school  
and shows the  
talent that

schools.  
Please

Prom,  
papers

House

dad,  
X 8EZ



## WEST EUROPE

## Soares party wins bitter battle over land reform

From José Sherriff, Lisbon, July 22

Portugal's Socialist Government won its most important parliamentary victory early today when its land reform Bill was passed by 186 votes to 86.

A last-minute decision by the Social Democratic Party (PSD) to vote for the Bill put the issue beyond any doubt. There were no abstentions.

The four-day debate in front of crowded public galleries became increasingly acrimonious as Communists, Christian Democrats and Socialists disputed the Bill clause by clause with the Socialists.

The daily newspaper *Diário de Notícias* described the vote as "a tremendous and decisive blow to communist influence in Alentejo."

Alentejo is the southern province of Portugal where land reform has been largely under communist direction.

The new law seeks to break up the big estates, expropriate land from absentee landlords, increase production and improve the lot of the rural worker.

The Bill was compiled largely by Senhor Antonio Barro, the Minister of Agriculture, who at the close of the debate claimed that his party's victory would bring justice and security for the land workers.

Resistance to the measure by communists in the Alentejo area is not denied. In the past President Eanes has told the armed forces that their peacetime mission is to help to keep law and order and it is understood they will be used if necessary to implement the land reform.

It is significant that the Social Democrats, who did not make their intentions clear until voting time, should have supported the Socialists, because Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Socialist Democrat leader, is known to have been at loggerheads with Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister.

## Police jailed in Madrid on sedition charge

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, July 22

A court martial jailed five policemen here today on charges of sedition for taking part in an unauthorized demonstration. Three other police were acquitted.

Severino Escudero Martinez, of the security police, received the heaviest sentence of six years and a day. Sentences of three years were imposed on two civil guards and sentences of two years on a third civil guard and another policeman.

## Italian couple charged with complicity in Corfu raid

From Our Correspondent, Rome, July 22

The Italian police were checking today the statements of an Italian journalist and his girl friend who had arrested in Rome last night in connexion with an armed robbery last Saturday at a Corfu holiday camp in which a water-ski instructor was killed.

Signor Alessio Monselles, aged 35, and Signorina Daniela, aged 19, were arrested at the request of the Greek authorities and charged with complicity in the robbery.

The police are still searching for three Frenchmen who are said to have stolen £300,000 and a number of passports at the Club Méditerranée camp and made off on board Signor Monselles's yacht.

Signor Monselles is reported to have told the police that he had hired his yacht to the three Frenchmen and taken them on a tour of some Greek islands before arriving at Corfu on Friday.

## Injured Naafi man 'stepped in front of lorry'

Düsseldorf, July 22—Sidney Carter, aged 54, a retired lieutenant-colonel on trial here for running over a paralysed union picket outside a Naafi depot in Krefeld, was said to have felt a bump while driving but thought he had hit a gate post and drove on.

A Naafi administrative official he is charged before a court martial with causing bodily harm by wilful neglect to Mr Peter Leadley, a Naafi manager and 26-year-old strike picket, who is now paralysed from the waist down.

In a signed police statement presented by the prosecution, Mr Carter was reported to have said that he did not know he had hit anyone until some time after the incident.

According to the statement, one man tried to open the door of the driver's cab and at one point Mr Carter was holding the door shut with one hand while trying to steer with the other.

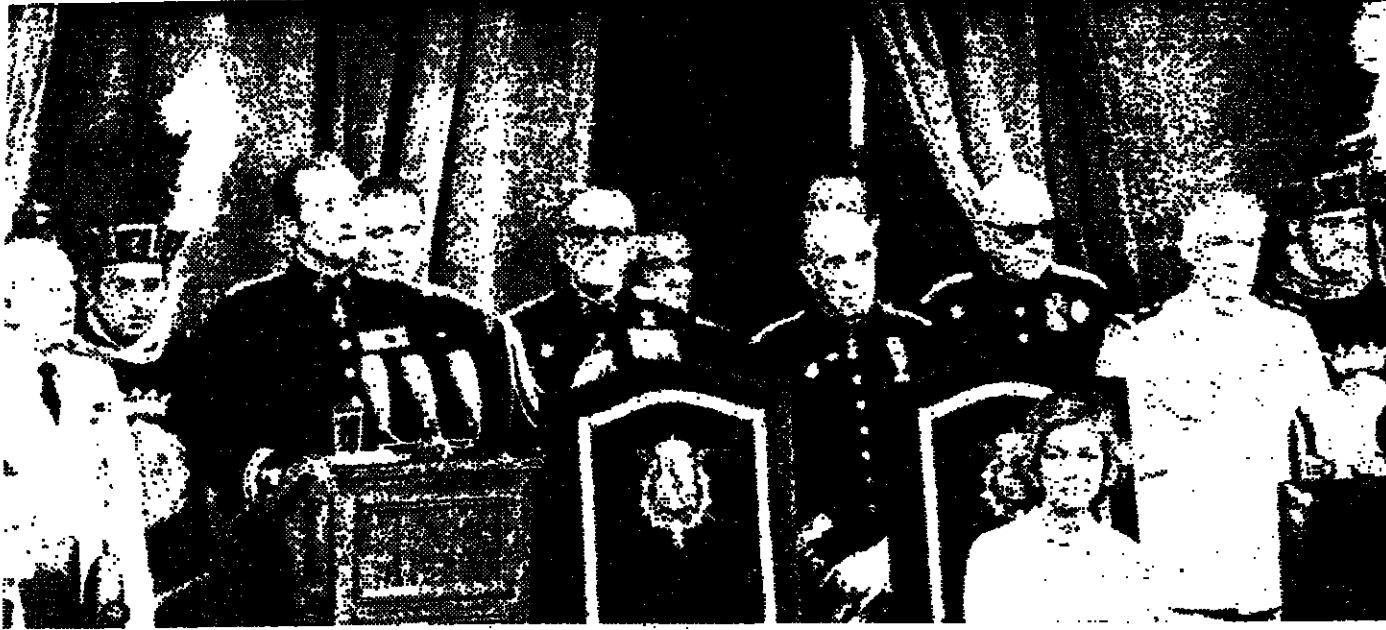
Mr Stephen Smith, an administrative official, said he had been a hysterical situation with a lot of shouting, pushing and pulling. He saw the man he now knew to be Mr Leadley get away from the gate in front of the vehicle when it was less than 10 yards away, with his hands in his anorak pockets. "He then turned his back to the vehicle and I saw it go over him," Mr Smith said.

## Mr Jenkins 'encouraged' by talks in London

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, said his talks in London with Mr Callaghan, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and other ministers had been encouraging.

Perhaps Britain would find it "even easier" to be a wholehearted member of the Community now that the longer held the presidency, he added before returning to Brussels.



King Juan Carlos addressing the Cortes yesterday during its inaugural session.

## Spanish King opens democratic Parliament

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 22

King Juan Carlos referred to himself publicly as a "constitutional monarch" for the first time here today when he formally inaugurated Spain's new democratically elected Cortes (Parliament), eight years to the day after General Franco named him as his successor in the same building.

Dressed in the black full-dress uniform of a captain general, Spain's highest military rank, the 39-year-old monarch won applause even from Señora Dolores Ibarruri, the Communist Party president and famous "Pasionaria" of Civil War days, who is once again a member of Parliament as she was under the second republic.

In his brief speech the King told the nearly 600 members of

the Congress of Deputies and Senate meeting in a joint session in the same chamber which had been used by General Franco's rubber-stamp parliament: "The different ideologies represented here are nothing more than different ways of understanding peace, justice, freedom and the historic reality of Spain. In their diversity, they respond to the same ideal—understanding and comprehension for all—and they are motivated by the same impulse: love for Spain."

Gone were the frock coats and military uniforms of the Cortes of the dictator's day. The only man in uniform on the seats reserved for MPs was Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, Vice-President for Defence. Nevertheless, a degree of formality was preserved. Most male MPs wore a tie, one exception being

Senator Luis Maria Xirinachs, a Roman Catholic priest who has distinguished himself as an advocate of Catalanian home rule.

The King spoke for only 16 minutes, but his words were the most democratic heard by a plenary session of Parliament for nearly four decades. He made no reference to the anniversary of his appointment, but he did say that only a little over 18 months ago he had appeared in the same chamber to announce a commitment which he saw fulfilled today: "the peaceful establishment of democratic coexistence based on respect for the law as a manifestation of the sovereignty of the people."

Throughout his speech the King spoke in the first person plural, but it was obvious from the context that he meant "we the people" rather than the

royal "we". After it was over, Señor Enrique Tierno Galván, president of the Popular Socialist Party said he had expected him to be more distant.

Although the King pointed out that he was non-partisan, he had no hesitation in identifying himself with the sweeping process of democratic reform which has been carried out in Spain since the death of General Franco 20 months ago. "The Crown," he said, "feels satisfaction following the recent elections for the legislature, about the manner in which the aims which it formulated not so long ago are being achieved."

Outside the Cortes building, several small groups were broken up by police as they tried to demonstrate. They included falangists, homosexuals and republicans.

## Discord over 'Mozart' concerto

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 22

The violinist and conductor Marius Casadesu has made a small step forward in the court case in which he is seeking credit as the author of the so-called *Adelaide Concerto*, attributed to Mozart, since it was mysteriously "rediscovered" 46 years ago.

M. Casadesu, aged 34, has brought suit against the Parthe Marconi-EMI company, which last year reissued a recording of the *Concerto in D* for violin and orchestra (Kochel 294A) made by Yehudi Menuhin in 1934 and since established as one of the world's most successful classical recordings.

It was M. Casadesu who introduced the concerto at a concert in 1931 as a work based on unfinished manuscripts by Mozart. He registered the work, claiming copyright for the "orchestration and adaptation", and on this basis received

cover credits and payments for the Menuhin recording from His Master's Voice in the first of his recordings since 1934.

But these stopped when the company's catalogue was taken over last year by Parthe Marconi, which reissued the record without giving him credit, according to M. Casadesu.

Parthe Marconi undertook to make good its mistake, but M. Casadesu felt it was taking too long. Hence his court action and the related claim to full authorship of the work. He is demanding seizure of all copies of the Menuhin record in stock, 50,000 francs (about £5,000) damages and acknowledgment of his authorship on future recordings.

Although the court today declared itself incompetent in determining the authorship of the work, it gave M. Casadesu limited satisfaction by appointing a judicial administrator to find out the number of the

copies of the record sold without bearing his name last year.

Whatever the outcome of the court action, it appears that the musician has for 46 years fooled international experts with the concerto.

His counsel told the court that M. Casadesu had not deliberately tried to stage a hoax.

In 1931, when he was 38, he composed the concerto in the style of Mozart just for the fun of it. When it was privately performed several of his friends and critics were certain it to be a rediscovered work.

M. Casadesu found himself in a dilemma. He refrained from revealing the identity of the composer, he says, for fear of exposing the experts, and merely registered the work with the Society of Authors and Musicians with the notation, "Orchestration and adaptation by Marius Casadesu".

## Concorde TV protest embarrasses French left

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 22

A French television news studio last night by 50 communist demonstrators protesting against the delay in the granting of landing rights for the Concorde supersonic jetliner in New York was condemned today by several left-wing organizations.

The demonstrators, all workers from the Aerospatiale company which builds Concorde in partnership with the British, occupied the studio just as the 8 pm news was about to be read.

They unfurled banners, threw dozens of little paper Concorde around the studio and tried to force M. Roger Gicquel, the news reader, to deliver a statement in favour of the aircraft, condemning the New York delay and accusing the French Government of "gambling on silence and time to bring about its quiet suppression".

M. Gicquel refused to comply and the broadcast was cut off. Half an hour elapsed before the demonstrators agreed to leave the studio, during which time the television screen was blank.

When M. Gicquel resumed his reading of the news, he said that he had refused to read the statement under such intolerable pressure and that his colleagues joined him in protesting against "this serious attack on freedom of information and the exercise of their profession".

However, this would not prevent them from examining any new proposals the Communist Party might have to make on Concorde in the future.

The incident has been condemned by the television journalists' organization and the left-wing CFDT trade union confederation. It has considerably embarrassed the Socialist Party and Left-wing Radicals who are allied with the Communist Party in an electoral pact. While condemning the alleged lack of objective information from the media, they said in separate statements that commando operations were not the way to remedy it.

The Government has ordered an immediate police investigation into the affair and M. Jean Casseu, the director of the First Channel on which the incident took place, also denounced that he had begun legal proceedings against those responsible.

The Communists themselves are unrepentant. A party spokesman said that the operation could not be condemned as a violation of freedom of information because this did not exist in France.

## Portisch takes lead in world chess

Geneva, July 22—Lajos Portisch of Hungary beat Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union in the eighth of their 16-game world chess semi-final.

Portisch now leads by 4 points to 31.

## OVERSEAS

## Washington starts to question Beigin view of Middle East

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, July 22

Mr Menachem Beigin came to the United States a week ago on a mounting wave of American enthusiasm and credibility. The criticisms heard from many quarters when he won the Israeli election on May 17 were quelled, and he headed for Washington and his first meeting with President Carter, the Beigin view of the world was the only one to be heard by the American public.

To read the newspapers and magazines, or to watch television or to talk to officials was, for a while, a dreamlike experience. Mr Beigin was a moderate, reasonable, peace-loving friend of the United States. He virtually conjured the Arabs out of existence.

Serious and thoroughly-briefed journalists wrote that his intention was to persuade Mr Carter of his seriousness of purpose and that Mr Carter's design was to convince Mr Beigin that the Americans would never exert any pressure on Israel.

There was all an illusion of course. You can fool all the people some of the time, and the time is rather short. The facade was cracked by two things on Wednesday, the last day of Mr Beigin's talks with President Carter. He gave a press conference at which he made no effort to conceal his admittance of obduracy, and President Carter said that it was very likely that the Geneva conference could resume.

The statement was such pale news that it broke through the illusion and provoked the first cries that the emperor has no clothes. Those carried away on a wave of enthusiasm for Mr Beigin are now beginning to notice that the opposition in Israel has been bitterly denouncing Mr Beigin's "peace plan", and the leaders of that opposition were received with flourishes and trumpets in Washington just a few months ago.

The Americans are also beginning to recall that it takes time to make war. It takes time to make peace, and despite all Mr Beigin's predilections, there are still Arabs around his frontiers and they have not changed.

To all intents and purposes, Mr Beigin has killed the Geneva conference. He has rejected Mr Carter's peace plan which involved an almost complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, a recognition of the Palestinians' right to a homeland in which they would exercise the right to self-determination, and formal peace between Arabs and Israel with exchanges of ambassadors and so on.

The President was prepared to contemplate any other supplementary arrangements to ensure Israel's military security. Mr Beigin rejected two of the three parts of the Carter plan: he will keep the West

Bank and Gaza and he will never recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

It may be that the Israeli Government believes that Egypt would be bound to accept Israel's terms (let President Sadat abandon the Palestinians and have permanent peace, ambassadors and all, and then Israel will return most of Sinai) because of Egypt's military weakness since the breach with Russia, and because of its economic difficulties.

It may be that Mr Beigin thinks that Syria's troubles in Lebanon will lead it to recognize Israel and cede the Golan Heights, and that King Hussein will agree to whatever terms he can get.

There are plenty of people in Israel to point out the twin fallacies of such arguments. The first is best described by the flat assertion that the Arabs do not behave like that. There is 30 years of history to prove it and the 1973 war is particularly instructive. The second is the economic fallacy. Egypt is indeed in trouble, and Syria is none too rich, but the oil states can afford to finance any level of military spending thought necessary.

The United States cannot match it, and the joke is that the Saudis the money to buy arms with which the Egyptians and Syrians will launch their next war on Israel.

President Carter's energy policy is based on the calculation that if oil prices in American consumption are allowed to continue, and prices go up steadily, the United States will be importing \$100,000m (about £58,000m) worth of oil a year in the mid-1980s. That will pay for many a Middle East settlement.

The chances are, however, that Mr Beigin is perfectly well aware that the Arabs will never accept his terms.

It may well be that his policy is to force the Arabs to abandon the present attempts to reach a peace settlement by some renewed declaration of support for the PLO and of commitment to a complete Israeli withdrawal. He could then carry out his threat to annex the West Bank and Gaza, which he defines as part of the land of Israel.

Mr Carter's statement that Geneva is still likely was doubtless very gratifying to the Prime Minister, Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, is leaving for the Middle East on August 1 to see if there is any way to save this year's attempt at a Middle East settlement.

There will be no doubt whose fault it is if he fails, and despite all the assurances that America will put no pressure on Israel to change its policy, the mere pressure of events would then force Mr Carter to reconsider his policy.

## America to finance new Israel-produced tank

Washington, July 22—The United States has agreed to supply Israel with additional military equipment and ammunition and \$107m (about £60m) to finance production of a new Israeli tank, the State Department said today. The total value of the new aid is \$250m.

The new tank, to be manufactured in Israel, is the Charriot. It is said that Israel was unable to finance its production—Reuter.

Palestine "threat": Mr Beigin said in New York today that the

creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel would make "Jewish blood flow" as it did during the Second World War. He had what he called a "very serious, one-hour meeting" with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian Secretary of the United Nations.

At another meeting, he told a gathering of Jewish community leaders that he had declined an offer from the United States to guarantee Israel's security. "We will never ask one American soldier to shed a drop of blood for Israel," he said.

## Tass condemns influence of Jewish lobby in US

Moscow, July 22—Soviet analysts believe Jewish political and economic influence is so strong in the United States that there is little hope of change in official American support for Israel, Tass news agency said today.

Tass said that conclusion was drawn in a book entitled *International Zionism: History and Policy*, published recently by the Nauka publishing house.

The Tass account paints a picture of an American who is one out of every five millionaires is Jewish; where one dollar out of every five collected by Mr Richard Nixon for his 1972 political campaign was donated by Jews; and where Jewish money is prominent in banking, trade and industry.

"Aid to Israel is the main condition that secures Zionist support for American poli-

tics," Tass said. "As a result of vigorous actions by the Zionists a big pro-Israel grouping has formed in the political spheres of the United States."

The article was one of several criticizing this week's visit to the United States by Mr Menachem Beigin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

According to the Tass report, a recommendation said to have been made by the United States Defence Department to American politicians is cited by the Soviet specialists, who quote the Pentagon as saying:

"The six million Jews in the United States are a very rich and influential group. For most of them Israel is of overriding importance. They support it with great enthusiasm and generosity. It would be a mistake for any party in the United States to withdraw support from Israel."—UPI.

## Corruption case policeman is shot dead

Chicago, July 22—A former Chicago district police commander who served a prison sentence for corruption involving tavern owners and gave evidence against other policemen who faced similar charges was shot dead early today outside his home.

"It was an assassination," a police spokesman said. "Nothing was taken from him, no jewelry or money."

He said witnesses reported that the victim, Mr Mark Thasouras, aged 49, was shot twice at close range, once in the face and once in the chest. A shotgun, the favourite weapon of crime syndicate killers, was used in the attack.—UPI.

## Defection threat to shaky coalition of Mr Demirel

Ankara, July 22—Only one day after Mr Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, resumed office, one member of his slender majority has apparently withdrawn his support and doubts have arisen over the position of a minister in his new Cabinet.

Mr Demirel yesterday became Prime Minister for the fourth time since 1965, after once again patching together the shaky right-wing coalition which has enabled him to govern for most of the past two-and-a-half years.

But today Mr Irfan Alp, a veteran member of his conservative Justice Party, announced that Mr Demirel was surrounded by a secretary in an attempt to "Byzantine intrigues".

"I cannot find it in my heart to support this Government," Mr Alp, a former minister, public works, said. He did elaborate in his press statement, but it suggested he might abstain or vote against the Government in a vote of confidence expected in about 10 days.

The coalition had a first seat majority before Mr Alp's statement, commanding 210 of 229 seats in the 450-member national assembly.

## Three more soldiers are killed in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent, Salisbury, July 22

Three more white Rhodesian soldiers have been killed in guerrilla war. They were Corporal David Kruger, age 21, of Salisbury, Corporal R. Orchard, aged 21, of Salisbury, and Rifleman Thomas Shi, aged 20, of Bulawayo.

A communiqué tonight, Combined Operations said, noted guerrillas had been killed by the security forces, and Africans running guerrillas actively assisting a guerrilla gang were also killed.

A spokesman said that result of investigations into the murder earlier this week of a Rhodesian soldier, a ren in a kraal in the Bulawayo district in north-eastern Rhodesia has now been finished that a total of 27 killed, 17 of whom were guerrillas.

The head of the kraal beaten to death before he was burnt and many others in the kraal had been killed. This massacre was described as one of the worst in the five and a half years of the war.

Washington, July 22—President Carter will participate in talks on southern Africa with Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary, who is in Washington from London, and Mr Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, the Department announced today.

## Troops in Belize talk

Guatemala City, July 22—Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

Guatemala's main demand for renewed negotiations with Belize with Britain here week will be the withdrawal of troops from Belize. The British troops are said to be a "votive and inhibiting" factor in the talks.

## The likeliest victims of knee-capping gangs

Continued from page 1

On the contrary, it tends to strengthen the victims' conviction of the rightness of their own beliefs.

Signor Edoardo di Giovanni, a Rome lawyer who has defended Renato Curcio, a jailed leader of the Red Brigades, and other terrorists, defines the tactic as a *gesto esemplare*—an action intended to make a political point.

The victims are chosen as examples of middle class capitalist professions or institutions which they maintain, combine to oppress and exploit the working classes. Through them, the reasoning goes, the terrorists attack a whole social category. They have adopted as their motto Lenin's phrase: "Strike one to educate a hundred."

Journalists have been selected, Signor di Giovanni explains, because they are thought to be "accomplices of the state in misinforming and manipulating public opinion."

Christian Democrat politicians, members of a party which has ruled uninterruptedly for the past 30 years and presided over the formation of the present political and economic system, are obvious targets.

Often less easy to understand to outsiders are attacks on foreign or officials in industries. One victim, Signor di Giovanni goes on, was the Italian personal chief of a multinational firm who was believed to have played a key part in a decision

to close a factory leaving the workers without a job. Signor Alessandro Silj, an Italian writer who has investigated the social and political origins of the movement, suggests that the main purpose of the shootings may be to attract the attention of the public.

Signor di Giovanni emphasises, however, that the terrorists themselves, particularly the Red Brigades, are not expecting success overnight.

The Brigades talk not of revolution, but of a "revolutionary process" which they believe will bring about the collapse of what they consider a doomed society. Many of the new recruits are believed to be from the universities where chronic overcrowding, broken promises of reforms and widespread unemployment among graduates have caused frustration and bitterness.

This is heightened by the feeling betrayed by the Communist Party which, as they see it, has abandoned the left-wing cause to reach a compromise with the Christian Democrats and take part in government.

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Minister of the Interior, believes that the terrorists all belong to a single centrally controlled organisation.

Both Signor Giovanni and Signor Silj disagree. They think that groups are springing up spontaneously and acting autonomously, many of them merely weak and badly organized imitations of the ideologically dominant Red Brigades.

## More rights for soldiers

From Our Correspondent, Rome, July 22

The Chamber of Deputies today approved a bill relaxing some of the harsh discipline in the Italian armed forces and giving wider civil rights to soldiers.

Under the Bill, still to be approved by the Senate, soldiers,

sailors and airmen will be able to elect representatives to raise questions involving working conditions, pay and personal safety. They may not, however, interfere with discipline, questions of rank, military operations or training.

They will still be forbidden to form a union, strike or take part in political activities.

## EEC budget cuts spare farm spending

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 22







# Kent win with only one wicket and two balls to spare

By Richard Streeton  
**FOLKESTONE:** Kent (161 pts) beat Essex (81) by one wicket. Kent won the match with only one wicket and two balls to spare. Kent's victory was a remarkable feat, achieved in a match that was a tactical battle from start to finish. Kent's batsmen, led by David Lloyd, showed great composure and skill, while Essex's bowlers, including the fast bowler John Wood, struggled to contain them. Kent's captain, David Lloyd, played a crucial role in the victory, scoring a half-century and leading his team to a narrow but decisive win. The match was a testament to the skill and determination of the Kent players, who overcame a difficult situation to secure the victory.

# Middlesex toil and spin but they do not reap

By John Woodcock  
**LONDON:** Middlesex (81 points) drew with Gloucestershire (two). Middlesex's performance in the match was a mix of toil and spin, but they were unable to reap the rewards of their efforts. The team's batting was shaky, with several players struggling to score runs. Gloucestershire's bowlers, including the fast bowler John Wood, were effective in restricting Middlesex's runs. Middlesex's captain, David Lloyd, led the team with a half-century, but it was not enough to secure a win. The match was a tactical battle, with both teams showing great skill and determination. Middlesex's failure to win was a disappointment, but they will learn from the experience and strive to perform better in future matches.

# Pakistanis back Packer

The five Pakistan Test players who under contract to play in Kerry Packer's international series in Australia this winter have all indicated their preference for staying in their country when MCC tours there this winter. Asif Iqbal, Pakistan's vice-captain last winter, said yesterday: "Mustafa, Majid, Imran, Zaheer and myself have all received invitations from the Pakistan Board for our home series this winter with MCC. As we are all under contract with Mr Packer

# Century's greatest fidget is Robinson

By Alan Gibson  
**BIRMINGHAM:** The Australians beat Warwickshire by 130 runs. Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory. Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory. Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory.

# Miller steals show with bat and ball

Derbyshire won a thrilling victory with only one over remaining. Miller's performance was a highlight of the match, with the batsman scoring a century and the bowler taking several wickets. Miller's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Derbyshire team's victory. Miller's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Derbyshire team's victory.

# Old's withdrawal could pave way for Botham

The withdrawal of Christopher Old from the England team could pave the way for Ian Botham's return to the international scene. Botham's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the England team's victory. Botham's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the England team's victory.

# Today's cricket

Match	Score
Leicestershire v Worcestershire	Leicestershire 135, Worcestershire 135
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130
Warwickshire v Essex	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81

# Second XI competition

Match	Score
Derbyshire 2nd XI v Lancashire 2nd XI	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130
Warwickshire 2nd XI v Essex 2nd XI	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81
Gloucestershire 2nd XI v Middlesex 2nd XI	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81



Robinson: the most interesting innings of the day.

Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory. Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory. Robinson's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Australian team's victory.

# Miller steals show with bat and ball

Derbyshire won a thrilling victory with only one over remaining. Miller's performance was a highlight of the match, with the batsman scoring a century and the bowler taking several wickets. Miller's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Derbyshire team's victory. Miller's batting was a study in fidget, with the batsman constantly moving around the pitch. His batting was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Derbyshire team's victory.

# Lancashire v Worcs

Match	Score
Lancashire v Worcestershire	Lancashire 135, Worcestershire 135
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130

# Gloucestershire v Middlesex

Match	Score
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130
Warwickshire v Essex	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81

# Derbyshire v Lancashire

Match	Score
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130
Warwickshire v Essex	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81

# Warwickshire v Essex

Match	Score
Warwickshire v Essex	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130

# Gloucestershire v Middlesex

Match	Score
Gloucestershire v Middlesex	Gloucestershire 161, Middlesex 81
Derbyshire v Lancashire	Derbyshire 130, Lancashire 130
Warwickshire v Essex	Warwickshire 130, Essex 81

# Athletics

# Foster's dream is laid low by loneliness and high humidity

By Cliff Temple  
**Adzick's Correspondent**  
A brave attempt on the world 10,000 metres record by Brendan Foster ended in 15 seconds as the Irishman collapsed on the track. Foster's dream of becoming the world champion in the 10,000 metres was laid low by loneliness and high humidity. Foster's performance was a study in fidget, with the athlete constantly moving around the track. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Irish team's victory. Foster's performance was a study in fidget, with the athlete constantly moving around the track. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Irish team's victory.

# Results at Crystal Palace

Event	Winner	Score
100 metres	J. J. Mills	10.0
200 metres	J. J. Mills	20.0
400 metres	J. J. Mills	40.0
800 metres	J. J. Mills	80.0

# Golf

# Two Midlanders contest final

By Peter Ryde  
**Golf Correspondent**  
The final of the English amateur golf championship will be contested by two players from the Midlands. The final will be a thrilling contest, with both players showing great skill and determination. The final will be a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The final will be a mix of power and finesse, and it will be a key player in the English team's victory. The final will be a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The final will be a mix of power and finesse, and it will be a key player in the English team's victory.

# McKellar can achieve Scottish double

By Lewine Mair  
If Paul McKellar could defeat the Scottish amateur champion at Troon today, he would become the first man to hold the Scottish amateur and matchplay titles in one year. McKellar's performance was a study in fidget, with the player constantly moving around the course. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Scottish team's victory. McKellar's performance was a study in fidget, with the player constantly moving around the course. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Scottish team's victory.

# Fog delays a sudden death play-off in quarter-final

Fog brought chaos to the Welsh amateur golf championship at Sutherland yesterday, throwing the programme into turmoil. The quarter-final match was delayed due to the fog, and the players were unable to complete the match. The quarter-final match was a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The quarter-final match was a mix of power and finesse, and it was a key player in the Welsh team's victory. The quarter-final match was a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The quarter-final match was a mix of power and finesse, and it was a key player in the Welsh team's victory.

# Tennis

# Essex and Surrey top

In a repeat of last year's performance, Essex and Surrey were the top teams in the inter-county tennis championships at Eastbourne. Essex and Surrey's performance was a study in fidget, with the teams constantly moving around the court. Their performance was a mix of power and finesse, and they were key players in the inter-county team's victory. Essex and Surrey's performance was a study in fidget, with the teams constantly moving around the court. Their performance was a mix of power and finesse, and they were key players in the inter-county team's victory.

# Athletics

# Foster's dream is laid low by loneliness and high humidity

By Cliff Temple  
**Adzick's Correspondent**  
A brave attempt on the world 10,000 metres record by Brendan Foster ended in 15 seconds as the Irishman collapsed on the track. Foster's dream of becoming the world champion in the 10,000 metres was laid low by loneliness and high humidity. Foster's performance was a study in fidget, with the athlete constantly moving around the track. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Irish team's victory. Foster's performance was a study in fidget, with the athlete constantly moving around the track. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Irish team's victory.

# Results at Crystal Palace

Event	Winner	Score
100 metres	J. J. Mills	10.0
200 metres	J. J. Mills	20.0
400 metres	J. J. Mills	40.0
800 metres	J. J. Mills	80.0

# Golf

# Two Midlanders contest final

By Peter Ryde  
**Golf Correspondent**  
The final of the English amateur golf championship will be contested by two players from the Midlands. The final will be a thrilling contest, with both players showing great skill and determination. The final will be a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The final will be a mix of power and finesse, and it will be a key player in the English team's victory. The final will be a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The final will be a mix of power and finesse, and it will be a key player in the English team's victory.

# McKellar can achieve Scottish double

By Lewine Mair  
If Paul McKellar could defeat the Scottish amateur champion at Troon today, he would become the first man to hold the Scottish amateur and matchplay titles in one year. McKellar's performance was a study in fidget, with the player constantly moving around the course. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Scottish team's victory. McKellar's performance was a study in fidget, with the player constantly moving around the course. His performance was a mix of power and finesse, and he was a key player in the Scottish team's victory.

# Fog delays a sudden death play-off in quarter-final

Fog brought chaos to the Welsh amateur golf championship at Sutherland yesterday, throwing the programme into turmoil. The quarter-final match was delayed due to the fog, and the players were unable to complete the match. The quarter-final match was a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The quarter-final match was a mix of power and finesse, and it was a key player in the Welsh team's victory. The quarter-final match was a study in fidget, with the players constantly moving around the course. The quarter-final match was a mix of power and finesse, and it was a key player in the Welsh team's victory.

# Tennis

# Essex and Surrey top

In a repeat of last year's performance, Essex and Surrey were the top teams in the inter-county tennis championships at Eastbourne. Essex and Surrey's performance was a study in fidget, with the teams constantly moving around the court. Their performance was a mix of power and finesse, and they were key players in the inter-county team's victory. Essex and Surrey's performance was a study in fidget, with the teams constantly moving around the court. Their performance was a mix of power and finesse, and they were key players in the inter-county team's victory.



id low by  
humidity

begin to  
teach app  
is. On the  
speed has  
a race up  
the p  
without  
at an  
them  
me. But  
Foster  
The 100  
is next.  
approach  
runners for  
who  
Edwards in  
League. Chas  
10.5 sec.  
Best net  
lead in  
ordination  
Bon of  
Biston. of  
10.4 sec.  
since they  
7:13 pm

# Crystal Palace

# ntest final

**cottish doubt**

th United States  
10 players  
for Walker

iv high

Racing

# Forster at Kings

by P. N. Furbank



of the architects of the King's was the famous Browning, for twenty years the most energetic, most generously snobbish, most rampant, and in some ways the most brilliant, donor of the older universities. He certainly has the best known name, as he was called, was the one always there, taking an interest—calling out of window to any passer-by to tell his jobber, or accountant, or his friend, or to be told a very peculiar attention paid him by the Queen of Romania. He was not a snob or thinker; his strength was that, in his own way, he diffused a vision of life. He saw in King's the ideal of a university in Florence; and any under-graduate who could tell?—he born to be of his Periclean Michelangelo. If not, he would still be of use to the "OBE's" court, to the violin in his library, to the crack at his daily drive. It was his way of being a very kind man, Browning did not forget him and if he would make great pains of service to him.

his first year Forster gave lunch by Browning, giving an account of all the money he had earned. The dining hall had ever attended, which they played Schuads. From then on, from to time, when they met in the room, Browning would put a lunch table and a large tin-arm and bear him off. Forster, who was content buying a set of June with some college money, was on his way to the University of California, where they lived, to make a summer vacation. When they met him, he came and saw his old Browning friend, when he was in the crowd; they were very happy. Having said these things, he was in the least remarkable among them—he asked "Are you fond of music?" "I felt rather so," Forster told his friend, but said I was, and then said "Come a little with me," and then he said, "I see mine, I wish he was." "I wish he were me too." "Did you know?" "No." "A mistake?" "The?" "A very much." "For his friend would stand on the wall we reached a small in the back yard of which a disconsolate hens. When sufficiently admired we laid up eggs they had and started back Progress w. w. for we met heaps of the disconsolate, among them Frank Dear me, do you know?" "No," he said, "his name is Forster, and his interest in me is not very much." "I wish he were me too."

Forster was taking classics. For the purposes of his he came under J. E. and Nathaniel Wedd. at least within King's date as legendary a figure as the legend of the little man in a reddish beard. Forster, who was in a fury of self-generosity. Once, in a meeting, spoken for, a motion

that stood in his name, he claimed the right of reply and argued exhaustively against it, and when it was put to the vote, being the sole voter, he voted against it. He lacked one of the qualities of a statesman, and his friends were wont to speculate as to how much else unscrewed when he went to bed. The legend was that, in the early days of the railways, two King's dogs had been in his house, one dressed in a suit, and Nixon had been made up from what was left. "I threw up my hands in amazement," he was fond of saying, which made Forster want to giggle.

Forster grew fond of Nixon, but the don who had serious influence on him was Wedd. He had been a young man of small, thick-set and ferrety, a warm-hearted, pugnacious, hypochondriacal character, militantly egotistical and with a passion for bad language. Forster knew him in his Fabian period, when he was regarded as a dangerous radical, but after he became a fanatical Tory, but, as friends said, "never respectable." At all periods he was a virulent anti-clerical, accustomed to spit when he saw the procession of a bishop, and he was wont to blaspheme, with cheerful irascibility, against "the High Church doctrines about the Presence and all the bloody swinish bunkum that the prize idiots of the two religions have concocted to cloak their erotic tendencies." Forster and he took to each other, and in due course they became very friendly: indeed it was to Wedd more than anyone, Forster said, that he owed his "conversion." Their friendship developed during Forster's second year at Cambridge, and I shall return to it.

Neither Wedd nor Forster himself was sanguine about his chances in the "Mays" examination. Wedd told him he had been very badly taught at Tonbridge; he was appalled at the hours Forster had spent there on "repetition," let alone the "Mays," which was "Joey Wood's speciality." A "dank despair" seized Forster, he told his mother, as the "Mays" approached—though the despair could not have been deep, hardly for his spending most of his time in the miscellaneous and the "Mays." His first test for his second and third term includes *Paradise Lost*, *A Doll's House*, *Howells' The Riscoe of Silas Lapham*, *Omar Khayyam*, some Kipling, and a good deal of Robert Browning and Christina Rossetti. He sent her a list of the second, the third and also of Acton's lectures on the French Revolution and Professor Waldstein's on Flemish painting. And at Waldstein's instigation he bought a season ticket for some lectures on the Venetian painters by Waldstein's "wife," about the "Mays" young protest, Roger Fry. He paid the fee grudgingly, but the lectures proved magnificent: Fry marshalled schools and influences

in a way that made all seem clear and satisfying. When with others, he went round to Fry's rooms afterwards, to be shown photographs; his timid remarks seemed to bore Fry; but he remembered the lectures for the rest of his life.

During the same Easter term he made a laconic entry in his diary, with echoes for readers of *The Longest Journey*. "May 1898. Went for a short ride up the Madingley Road. Walked into old chalk pit full of young trees."

Usually he was no good at quarrels, being inclined to take them too much to heart, but it so happened just then that he was spoiling for one, and he reported events to the mother-in-law of his wife, Mary (1898). It was this time, Womersley came with his dog, and Mrs L— had already shown herself in a bad temper—told him it was not to come in. However he murmured his way past her and came in, when he was well received from the kitchen. Mrs L— told him, "well for this once you may bring him in." "I was furious, and we looked at the very regulation of the rules of the house," the lady cannot be required to allow a dog to be kept in the house." Not a word about prohibiting it, but a rule of the house. "At daytime. But 'it wasn't so much the things she did as the saucy way she did them', so I attacked her. I was not a bit afraid of the dog, and showing her the regulations. With much haunter she said 'Mr Forster I am not a baby; I have been married twenty years and accustomed to be spoken to by anyone like this, much less by a youth (18), and it's not the dog I am afraid of, it's you. I think you forget you are speaking to'. Here I struck in, in the rhetorical fashion that I knew was so good for me. I said, 'I think you forgot who you were

speaking to this morning, you behaved most impudently to Mr Wootens." This was said to Mr Babbalanja, and she could only bubble, with a dust-ebec face, and say "I shall tell Mr Cooke; I shall tell Mr Cooke!" So, amidst gasps, whereupon he chanted go, "go," and the dialogue ended with the visit. The arguments were now somewhat complicated, and consisted of course and lots of things I mean to say and didn't, I did think well for a young man, other people we used much gesture: she was drawn up to her full height so much that I thought she would topple backward. I extended a grubby denunciatory finger. At the end of the engagement she retreated down the stairs, talking in German.

"Mr Poston" says he.

His mother and he had decided to leave Toxbridge that summer and, if possible, to find a house in the country again. They spent much of the vacation house-hunting, though with no great success. The ground they found no more than usual to a semi-deserted villa (10 Earl's Road) in Turnbridge Wells, no very distant step either in miles or in social atmosphere. It was at Turnbridge Wells, more even

\* Wootens—schoolfriend from Toxbridge and fellow-undergraduate.  
\*\* Mr Poston, a neighbour and friend of the Foresters in Staveage

than at Tonbridge, that he would form his vision of oppressive English suburban life, with "its semi-detached houses and snobby schools, its book teas and bazaars", the vision embodied in "Sawston" in *Where Angels Fear to Tread*. Looking back on Tonbridge Wells in 1912, he thought of it as a "Fifthy, self-righteous place".

a sanguine man. He gave his rooms in College, which meant that he would be more in the swim. And, in general, he felt now that he had the hang of the place. Here was a society, so he put it to himself, where the only reason people 'need' come together was that they should make the best of one another. It was a far cry from school, and he could safely say that. Suddenly he found it quite easy to make friends, and before long he was on charming terms with half King's.

He did not, for this reason, drop his school friends. Indeed another, Fulford, came up to Jesus College this year. He was more pious than ever, and the mild graces of Forster's existence seemed quite rowdy to him. "There is no reason," he wrote Forster, "in grasping his hands, why we should not always wear our caps and gowns at all seasons that the University expects, not merely at those hours when the preceptors are on their rounds." His piety was too much for the worldly Mollison. He told Jesus was very glad that he (Fulford) was reading for orders, for there was great need of

"High church men are apt to be either foolishly rivalistic or else too full of worldly ambition." "And which are you going to be?" snapped Mollison. Forster was silent. "I don't know," said he, "I am affected but not by anything," he said, "but I am not a high church man." "You found him rather trying," he said. "I found him, in a 'yapping' voice, told him that he did not like Kings." "They cultivate the aesthetic at the expense of the physical," Forster said. "I don't like them in the Lent Races, Jesus was bumped twice and went three places below King on the river."

Forster felt he wished to be in no "set," whether aesthetic or hearty; he decided that sets were a bad thing and caused unnecessary enemies. His own mot was that there were only two sets in the world, the exclusive and the excluded. He belonged vaguely to the excluded himself—those who wore untidy clothes and turned-down collars, and who spent their time in coffee-drinking and argument rather than in the company of the exclusive and the excluded. But this was, it was from inclination and not on principle. For a time, for instance, he took quite a fond interest in the King's boys, and on three successive days in the Lent Races

ran all the way with the first boat. "I feel quite proud of myself", he told his mother, "for very few managed to keep up. I ought to have been an athlete."

In his attitude to "sets" he was encouraged by Wedd. He now became undisturbed by Wang's bad singing and, invited, and frequently spending the evening with him, drinking Wedd's weak wine-and-water. Wedd was strongly against all coterie and all exclusiveness. He was a man of the people, and been a self-styled "Best Set" in King's, who had kept a list of those whom one could and whom one could not know, and whom he had led an active campaigning campaign against. He was a man of hand he equally disliked a coterie; and indeed he distrusted aestheticism in general; he would say that Wagner was the one "big thing" the music was doing in the way of art, for his music was essentially popular, as all

good art had always been. It is only the stuffy hot house of the artist's imagination that can create people like making that can't art about art being for the few. As a reward for the trouble and discipline you have undergone you find compensation in despising the masses. You are a kind of a king all laws of decency and morality. If one is looking for Weedd's influence on Ford's music, it is not in the words of Foster, as readers know, was very much concerned in all the early novels with the perils of the love of the artist and the world. It was Weedd, too, who first turned his thoughts towards Italy. Weedd's pictures were full of photos of Italian paintings and architecture, and Italy was much discussed between them.

From time to time, looking out the college's large windows, Forsythe would walk in on John Forster Headlam, the Greek scholar, the one scholar of international reputation at King's. Headlam had long given up lecturing, more from absent-mindedness than from any other cause, and if no one disturbed him he would stay in his rooms for days on end, voyaging about his library, while meals cooled or got overheat in the snow-drift of books. One day, when Forsythe had "clawed" him out of his room, he found Headlam disorient, than usual, flummied him by having a giddy fit and nearly falling into a ditch. On another occasion he led the way straight across a field of young corn. "Dear, clever people are very strange," Forsythe wrote to Lily, imitating his own style.

Lilrie, by Lilrie, too, he was being drawn into the orbit of Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson. Dickinson was an important figure in King's at this time. He was carrying on the work begun by Oscar Browning at the University of Cambridge College a school of political science—a "school for statesmen," where the fundamentals of political philosophy could be discussed in Socratic manner. He was a man of great zeal and goodwill, standing for most of the

Liberal virtues: reason, decency and a very Cambridge brand of Heiksenism. His books, *The Greek View of Life* (1936), *A Modern Symposium* (1939) and *So on*, were forgotten now, there being something faintly secondary in his thought—as if, burning a social and political problem down, there was all the time in the world the endless struggle raised in the *Modern Symposium*, in which to solve them he was, however, a vigorous and impressive talker, with a forte for interpreting differences in economies and schools of thought to one another. His own circle was mildly "advanced", with a fondness for blasphemous or slightly *louché* jokes; God was referred to within it not as "He" but as "Ta". And his earnestness was not very drastic, but it meant one could more belong both to his circle and

Forster had come supplied with a good deal of information through Aunt Laura, and Dickinson had invited him to lunch during his first year, but the encounter had misfired disastrously. He had been so tactless that he had sat consuming "Winches carter's" in gloomy silence, and Forster left feeling "unimpressed and unimproving." So, when he was asked more auspicious sequel to their meeting, Forster had asked Dickinson to lend him a play. Dickinson enjoyed a great reputation as a writer of tragedy, just as when he brought it back, Dickinson asked what he thought of it. Forster responded that it was "very good, but did not think it very good," which Dickinson's face lit up, and he said "This fighting up and down is what I said." "It was a thing to watch for, R. W."

meant that he had seen something which must vaguely be called 'life', and it brought life to anyone who saw it." In due course Forster became a member of his Discussion Society. Dickinson was at his best in such a setting. He would stand benevolently at the fireplace, as a contented observer to "rubbing himself and rubbing clearly each of us what in our mind died away we could not say clearly for ourselves". Forster found the tone congenial, and by slow degrees he progressed towards a friendship with Dickinson, one that would count for much in his life.

---

The most significant development in his second year, however, was a friendship with a fellow-undergraduate, H. O. Meredith. Hugh Meredith had come up to Cambridge the same year as Forster, and before Forster knew him he had already won a reputation as an excellent but somewhat arrogant. Meredith was one of the eight children of an Irish legal shorthand writer, living in Wimbledon. The father was a cultured and powerful man, largely self-educated, and the family, though badly off, was

[illegible]

Cambridge had come as a revelation to him. After their briefest acquaintance with it he had decided that here, for him, was the good life. He was a child of the classics, the Forsteresque, but liked best to spend his time in endless abstract debate, peregrinating from one set of college rooms to another. Forster, who had been chosen for the same room, upstairs, expected to find him unapproachable, but at their very first encounter on the stairs, Meredith met him with outstretched hand, evidently determined they should be friends. He was tall, slender, rather and athletic, altogether rather noble in his appearance, and intellectually impressive in a quiet-voiced manner. Forster was attracted at once, feeling that he had found a kindred out, and before long they were in and out of each other's rooms all day.

For a time Meredith had much influence on Forster. He was a tall, slender, dark-eyed man, with a high forehead, a long nose, and a pair of eyes loved to *stare*, the *unworldly* man. He was an intellectual, romantic, always with some new key to the universe: Forster has recorded a significant glimpse of him, changing, as he was, from a *romantic* to a *novel* book, *The Meaning of Good*, down King's Parade. "You shall never take away from me the Meaning of Good." Underneath all the high spirits, however, ran a vein of cynicism, a *struggling* conviction that *nothing* was *new*. Forster blamed him later for infecting all his friends with his pessimism. At heart, Meredith believed the good life could only be lived *at*

Cambridge and the bulk of humanity were fated to misery and banality; they were the foredoomed victims of priestcraft and plutocracy. He wrote poems, vignettes in the *John Bull*, drawings for *Punch* and *De la Parole*, but in no manner, expressing those sentiments. Forster in his Cambridge period, thought H.O.M. the cleverest; by far of all his contemporaries, and he was not the only one who thought so. Oscar Browning was more precise, telling Meredith once, "You are very brilliant, but you will never do anything," a remark Meredith used to brood over.

Meredith had strong crushing tendencies, and he soon

foundwork to hand in demolishing Forster's Christian beliefs—simply the said were simply "foolish." Despite his churchy friends, Forster was drawn to the sea from his faith, which was very deep. At home he attended family prayers, and sometimes he went to church with his mother, who attended when it happened to suit her. Otherwise, religion hardly figured in his life. His mother, so he noticed, seemed "offended" when the subject came up. As for Cambridge, scepticism, as he realized was now in the ascendant there, attracted him to the higher intellectual circles. It was the era of Frazer and G. E. Moore, who took the line, not of militant atheism, but of a calm ignoring of Christianity's claims to special revelation. Forster only took their indifference to the second-hand, but now with Meredith's help, it started him thinking for himself about religion. He began with the Trinity. It began to look very

On to him.

I acted in this in accordance with my inherited tenets, but it kept falling apart like an unmanageable toy, and I decided to scrap it, and to retain the main edifice. I did not realize that it was a question of all or none, and that the removal of the Trinity had jeopardized the stability of the Incarnation. I began to think about that. The idea of a god becoming man to help man is an overwhelming, to anyone possessed of a heart. Even at that age I was aware that this world needs help. But I was not aware of the fall of sin and when I realized that the main aim of the Incarnation was to free man from the power of sin, but to free us from sin, I became less interested and ended by scrapping it.

His collapse was hastened by the fact that, when he thought about it, he disliked the personality of Christ: Christ was lacking in humour, and he surrounded himself with a retinue; also he seemed to welcome pain; all of which seemed faults to Forster. Within a short while, under Meredith's ministrations, he had lost his faith completely. It occurred with very little fuss, and in the end, of course he reported the fact to his mother, she took the news calmly. It so happened that his father had similarly mislaid his faith for a period and then reviewed it, and she assumed that this would be the case with Morgan. Meanwhile, it was agreed, he need no longer be present at family prayers.

© P. N. Furbank, 1977.

This extract is from the first volume of F. N. Furbank's E. M. Forster: *A Life. The Growth of the Novelist 1879-1914*, which E. M. Forster invited P. N. Furbank to write. *E. M. Forster: A Life, Volume One* will be published by Secker and Warburg on Monday at £6.50. It will be reviewed that day by Michael Ratcliffe.

The second extract from P. N. Furbank's biography of E. M. Forster, in which he describes the period of the twenties and thirties, will be published in next week's *Saturday Review*.







## Records of the month

## Vein of silver

named Hatcher Row, and cries out his name against a background of sirens sounding off from the steamers in the bay.

The feel of the piece is quite close to Puccini's later *Il tabarro* from the painting of the urban sounds in the orchestra to the murder with which the opera ends. Leoni never achieves Puccini's taunting; by contrast, his writing is relaxed and Bonyage and the National Philharmonic make no attempt to hurry a score which is almost too sweet for its grisly subject. The result may be a little too charming, but no matter. It is a delight to hear Sutherland in the form of Rylant Davies lusciously mellifluous as San-Lui, the man who meets a nasty end on the cellar steps.

Tito Gobbi enjoys himself as Cim-Fen, boundlessly villainous in his optimism and child-snatching. This was the role composed for Antonio Scotti. On record though the sage, Uin Sci, comes over more strongly, particularly in the final scene where he garrots Cim-Fen with the victim's own pistol and then casts the corpse while the law passes by. Richard Van Allan in the part gives one of his best performances to date on record.

Perhaps this enterprising and vastly enjoyable Decca set will encourage someone to take a chance with the opera on stage. Francisco himself seems the obvious choice. But doubt if anyone will follow Covent Garden's example and couple it with Gluck's *Orfeo*, a most bizarre piece of programme building.

In fifteen years ago the Festival Hall used to have occasional concert performances of operas towards the end of recording sessions. It was at one of these that Colin Davis made his name overnight after taking over Don

Giovanni from the ailing Klemperer. Despite his success, EMI declined to give him the recording and instead offered it to Giulini. The set has just been reissued in admirably refurbished sound and Giulini and the Philharmonia impress by the seriousness with which they make Mozart's opera. I do not much care for Wechsungen's Giovanni, which was rather than beguiling, nor for Sutherland's inadequate handling of Anna's recitatives, but the rest of the cast is exemplary. Capucilli's aggressive Massetto and Taddell's cajoling Leporello are brimful of character and so is Schwarkopf's Elvira, although I'm not sure how Giovanni has the gall to describe that wronged lady as mad after listening to "Non ti fidar". On balance this is a very worthwhile set, although those who value completeness should note Decca's reissue of the *Leinsdorf* recording which has the rarely played Zerlina, Leporello scene, Dances and the last act of the postwar Giovanni. Sieni, although he does not always do himself justice.

The more usual spilt-off from a recording nowadays is a full stage production. Covent Garden's *Fanciulla del West* was recorded in 1967, but has been reissued in a new recording, *Salome*. Edinburgh's *Carmen* at the end of next month will go on record, courtesy DG, with one or two changes of cast. It is no surprise to find that both of this month's other new opera issues have stage beginnings.

EMI's *Figaro* started life two years ago at the Edinburgh Festival and was virtually the same singers as William Mann described there after the first night, with major exception of the Susanna. Here Judith Blegen has replaced Illeana Cotrubas and it is out of no



Joan Sutherland

disrespect to the Romanian soprano, the most winning of contemporary Susannas, that I declare Miss Blegen the star of the EMI set. She has the resource and energy to match the aggression of her *Figaro*, Gertrude's conductors, the other singers, including alas, Heather Harper and Fischer-Dieskau, miss the menace of the work. It is all too unadorned, particularly in the recitatives, and Sutherland's conductors, despite his care for balance and moderation, lacks the smelt of the greusapoint. The recommendation remains Kleiber (Erich) on Decca cheap label.

With could be more enthusiastic about Philips's new *Rosencavalier*, which began in Houston in John Cox's production in January, 1975. The style and meticulousness of Cox's staging has been lost on record with the exception of Frederica

von Stade's Octavian, which is still full of ardour and wit and deliciously sung. I remain faithful, too, to Evelyn Lear's sad and knowing Marcelline. But the Philips's Sophie (not in Houston's cast) is simply not in the international class and the Ochs, Jules Bastin, is out pointed by most of his rivals. De Waart brings energy to the score, but the older hands (Solit, Karajan and Bernstein, not necessarily in that order) have the more valuable quality of maturity for this opera. It is not in any way an indifferent recording, indeed nearly all the minor parts are well played, but it simply has too much high culture opposition to face. Philips would have done well to have chosen another Strauss opera. *Arabella* with its Kanawha perhaps?

John Higgins

## Old loves

Brahms: Ein deutsches Requiem: Tragic Overture. St Antony Variations. Tomowa-Sintow/van Dam/Vienna Singverein. BPO Karajan. HMV SLS 996, (2 records) £7.25.

Brahms: Ein deutsches Requiem: Tragic Overture. St Antony Variations. Tomowa-Sintow/van Dam/Vienna Singverein. BPO Karajan. HMV SLS 996, (2 records) £7.25.

Beethoven: Schubert: Songs and arias. J. Baker. ECO/Leopard. Philips 9500 307, £3.50.

Elgar: Sea Pictures: In the South: Minors. LPO/Barenboim. CBS 66579, £3.49.

Beethoven: Nuits d'été: La mort de Cleopatra. Minton/Burrows, BSCSO/Boulez. CBS 66576, £3.49.

Messiaen: Songs. Tourangeau/Bonyage. Decca SXL 6765 £3.50.

Lucky Herbert von Karajan, who can record Brahms's *German Requiem* for EMI twelve years after his last set for DG. The old set has been reissued, at a bargain price, simultaneously with the publication of the new one.

Curiously, however, Karajan has hardly altered his reading. The tempi are much the same, mostly slow and solemn, the choral sound (same choir) still timorously restrained, the orchestra now somewhat forwardly balanced, its upper woodwinds more radiant in timbre. The chief difference is in the vocal soloists. The EMI baritone, José van Dam, sings his solos with a clarity and urgency not extravagant, but more vital than the plummy dignity conveyed on DG by Eberhard Wachter. The DG

soprano, Gundula Janowitz, is a general favourite but in "Ihr habt nun Traurigkeit" her exquisitely cultivated singing always left me cold; I prefer the compact, perhaps slightly throaty voice and strongly engaged musicianship of EMI's Anna Tomowa-Sintow. EMI offers an extra fill-up again, with the Berlin Philharmonic in unbearable form; but the DG set is much cheaper. The EMI/Klemperer set has a most lively-sounding choir and, surprisingly, more animated tempi often than Karajan's, not necessarily faster but effectively more cogent.

Janet Baker's new record usefully brings together Klärchen's two songs from Beethoven's *Egmont* music, warmly delivered (the second transposed down a tone), and two Italian concert arias, "Ah, perfido" with lovely soft colours and springing rhythm, and "No, non turbarti", a student work of real invention and feeling, not published until 1959 and new to the gramophone. The Schubert side includes a long, very fine aria from the incomplete cantata, *Lacarus*, full of delectable instrumentation properly cosseted by Raymond Leppard and the ECO, the first, somewhat version of "Zigeunerlied" with mole, not female, chorus; and a gently melancholy aria (downward transposed) from the opera *Alfonso und Estrella*. EMI's *Arabella* included it in her recent Schubert record.

Dame Janet's records spring to mind when we listen to new readings of songs by Berlioz and Elgar by Yvonne Minton in Elgar's *Sea Pictures*. Miss Minton's silken tones (Dame Janet recalls corduroy or velvet) compel admiration, and her individual way with words

in "The Swimmer", a less noble manner, perhaps. The CBS record is most perceptively accompanied under Daniel Barenboim who includes a characteristic, likeable account of Elgar's *Allegro* symphonic travelogue, a marvellous piece. For another conductor and orchestra Miss Minton gives a magnificent account of Berlioz's student cantata *The Death of Cleopatra*, a missing link between Gluck and Wagner, excellently projected by Boulez. He is less certain, in emphasis and texture, with the *Nuits d'été* songs, but sensibly shares them between Miss Minton and Stuart Burrows, for the vocal diversity Berlioz wanted. The last two songs go best, the others often heavy, with unidiomatic sung French; the recorded balance is attractively spacious and fresh.

Pierre Bernac's book is prescribed reading for foreign interpreters of French songs. He would disapprove of the vowels in that *Nuits d'été* just as he disapproves of Massenet's songs, a good selection of which are championed by the French soprano, Yvonne Minton, and Richard Bonyage. We may admit that Massenet was not Fauré's equal in drawing room song, but Miss Tourangeau, with her extended vocal range, rich palette of expression, colour and musical sympathy, can counter Bernac's strict advice (not his censure of the vocal "R") with positive and alluring artistry, and in songs mostly unfamiliar (three with Reginald Kilbey as obligato cellist and none to the "Elegie"). Mr Bonyage over-pedals the piano parts but, like his singer, judges the songs appreciably.

William Mann

□ indicates cassette number.

## Soldier and iceman

avinsky: The Soldier's Tale. EMI/Jackson/MacLennan. Ensembles/Gensady. Zalsch. Argo ZNF 15, £3.75.

demuth: The Four Temptations. Stravinsky: Capriccio. Kura Haviikova. Bratislava SO/Otakar Trhlik. Argo ZNF 15, £3.75.

enberg: Verklärte Nacht. Lyrice Suite. New York. Boulez. CBS 66505, £3.49.

trois pièces brèves. Mick. Midland. Hindemith: Die Kammermusik. Ligeti: Pieces. Vienna Wind. Decca Ace of Diamonds SDD 523, £2.50.

ovations. Meruhin/Shan/Rampal. EMI ASD 3357, £3.50.

of Nureyev speaks! This tale alone should ensure a success for this new recording of Stravinsky's *Soldier's Tale*, which I set on my table in anticipation of an

of pleasure. With the star of this record, aided by an ensemble of musicians, includes Erich Grunberg and Ivan Fry, what could go

Well, quite a lot actually, emerges from the tapes is not a tight piece of music, but a medley of play with incidental

the score, well played with it, retreats into the background, partly because is where the recording

as is, and partly because needs to be a medley of Stravinsky intended. And so is left with a story by C. Zamus, severely narrated by nda Jackson, with Michael

Liannio as a marvellous wing road of a Devil, and ever in there somewhere, an accented, best, by his col-

leagues and seeming quite the. It is a bad way to play the Soldier, but it certainly not the way to experience the work.

A more successful Stravinsky performance is to be heard on the Bratislava Radio Symphony Orchestra's disc, which has been reissued on EMI. Through a delightful splicing of the Capriccio for piano and orchestra. Superficially graceful and brilliant, this neoclassical piece leaves one with the feeling that all is not as well as it seems. The surreal dimension is not missed here. The same team even manage to make one warm to Hindemith's *Four Temptations*, though the composer still seems more concerned with his variation form than with the music's dramatic possibilities he sets out to evoke. It is a pity that the recording is below par.

The quality of the recording also leaves me in some doubt about Boulez's new disc of music for string orchestra, *Die Kammermusik*. Ligeti's *Pieces* is well paced, even if he does once or twice try to run away with a fast section. The opulence of his phrasing in slower music may come as a surprise, but only to those who continue to see Boulez as the iceman, and there are many beautifully drawn textures. Yet the performance seems to be going on at a distance, largely, I think, because the recording needs the weighty impression of symphonic strings playing in some vast, cold hall.

This effect is not so unerving on the record's second side, which offers the three movements of the *Lyric Suite* which Boulez orchestrated here. However, there are deficiencies in the performance. The night-

marish scurrings of the "Allegro misterioso", in particular, are done with too much haste and too little concern for clarity of texture.

I also missed the last edge in precision in parts of the Vienna Wind Soloists' recital of Twentieth-century music, but I am ready to forgive them for their beauty of tone and alert ensemble playing. The programme is a refreshing one, ranging from Ibert's charming miniatures to Hindemith's more robust, but still sprightly *Kleine Kammermusik*, passing through the youthful frolics of the seventy-year-old Janáček. Ligeti's epigrams fit in well here: no one could fail to find some fun in a score which quotes Lewis Carroll in its last section.

My final disc is not so amusing. A group of four "improvisations" composed by Ravi Shankar, it provides opportunities for the sitarist to engage in musical small-talk with Meenu Gill and Jean-Pierre Rampal's flute. One of the pieces is scored for flute and harp (Martine Gelliot), the others have Shankar and one of his colleagues supported by tabla and campanas. The sounds are pleasant enough, but the recording cannot be justified in terms of improvisational virtuosity, nor as some kind of "east meets west" amalgam.

Referring back to last month's records page, I must advise an obliging Sir Charles Groves's recording of music by Malcolm Arnold (EMI ASD 3353) is with the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, to whom I apologise for any confusion.

Paul Griffiths

## Surprising the ear

Locke: Music to the Tempest. Music for His Majesty's Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood. L'Oiseau-Lyre Florilegium DLSO 507, £3.50.

Dowland: Second Book of Songs (1600) Consort of Musicians/Rooley. L'Oiseau-Lyre Florilegium DLSO 528-9, £7.25.

Haydn: La vera costanza. Soloists/Lausanne Chamber Orchestra/Dorati. Philips 6703 077 (4 discs), £10.50.

The new Thomas Locke record from the Academy of Ancient Music is one of the most attractive authentic recordings to have come my way. First, for the music itself: Locke's tuneful theatre dances, with their willful and angular lines that constantly take the ear by surprise (and the famous early example of a cello solo in the present Curlew Tune), set off by the milder and sweeter songs by the other contributors to this composite work. Second, for the playing: Christopher Hogwood's sensitive leadership, and the strings produce a clean and bright sound, while in the "Music for His Majesty's Sackbuts and Cornets" those instruments offer a sweetness of tone and softness of articulation that make one realise how the customary substitution of modern brass transforms the style and the temper of the music.

Third—and this seems to me an aspect of the early music revival that has not received as much attention as it deserves—is the matter of the singing. Taking their chief cues, I imagine, from the nature of the instrumental sound and the new gleamings on the topic from contemporary sources, the soloists produce a direct, unsophisticated, slender and

totally un-sensuous quality of tone. Ideal for verbal clarity and susceptible of subtle shading. I especially liked the delicate, and very similar, soprano voices, Judith Melson and Emma Kirkby.

Miss Kirkby's artistry is also to be heard on the new pair of Dowland records, again singing very beautifully, with a cool and elegant line of note, nicely catches the predominantly melancholy sentiment of the music. The pieces I enjoyed the most, however, were not her or anyone else's solos, but the consort songs for three or four voices (most of them given discreet support and an extra spark of rhythmic life from Anthony Rooley's lute): the singers—Miss Kirkby with some or all of John Kirkby (countertenor), Martyn Hill (tenor), and David Thomas (bass)—produce a sound of exceptional clarity and vitality, and their unselfconscious but impeccable ensemble provides performances that are extremely touching without being sentimental. The pair of songs begins in a relatively unfamiliar idiom, with songs done by soprano, bass and lute (one of them Dowland's famous "Flow my tears"); Mr Rooley convincingly argues the case for this treatment, and Miss Kirkby, with Mr Thomas's deep-toned support, forces the point home, with the polarity of the melody and bass and the highly sensitive middle voices somehow reinforcing the music's sense of desolation.

What kind of an opera com-

poser, I wonder, would Haydn have been had he had his Da Ponte? Could he have risen to the demands of a subtle, well-motivated, closely wrought libretto? That, alas, we shall never know; but the very fact that he contentedly accepted texts like the one for *La vera costanza* implies that his view of opera was circumscribed.

*La vera costanza*, composed for Esterházy in the late 1770s, tells a tale about a Count and a fisherman who are forced apart by people and circumstances, but finally come together. Much of it is rather silly. Yet a dramatically more responsive composer would surely have made more of it: he would have had more verve in key, more harmony, in colour to sharpen the dramatic points and propel the action forward. There is—this could go without saying—plenty of good music here, especially for the fisherman's *Rosina*, in no way inferior qualitatively to Haydn's contemporary symphonies. But in an opera it is not just quality that counts. Arguably the most effective aria here is one borrowed from the little-known composer Pasquale Anfossi.

The performance, directed in lively fashion by Antal Dorati, has a good deal of excellent singing: Jessye Norman makes a commanding *Rosina*, with big, bright tone, and Clues H. Ahnsjö is a stylish, if slightly dry, *Count*. The comic roles are done with some distinction, with Anthony Rolfe Johnson an elegant Marquis, Kari Lövaas a full-toned Baroness, and Helen Dorati singing charmingly as the maid Lisetta. A diverting three hours' music.

Stanley Sadie

## Heavenly lengths

ethoven: Piano Sonatas Nos 30 and 31. Vladimir Ashkenazy. NCC 6809, £3.50.

ethoven: Piano Sonatas Nos 18 and 20. John Lill. Enigma. NCC 1003, £3.49.

umel: Piano Sonatas, Op 106 and 109. Malcolm Binns. Naxos-Lyre DLSO 530, £3.50.

ubke: Piano Sonata in E flat. Liszt (arr. Busoni): atory and Fugue on "Ad nos, salutare uandam". Hamish. L'Oiseau-Lyre. DLSO 021, £3.50.

mus: Piano Concerto No 2. B flat. Maurizio Pollini. nna Philharmonia/Claudio. budo. DG 2530 790, £3.59.

3300 790, £3.69.

ashkenazy is not rushing his shoven cycle. There was a gap of 18 months

between the recordings of the sonatas coupled in this set recent issue. Both performances are uncommonly

flow, loving and lyrical. In a major sonata, Op. 101, conveys the mit meditations of the first movement without a trace of self-conscious point-making, besides ting to the heart of the brief movement without porously slow tempo. Even the arch, with its patterned

rhyme, emerges more expressive than we often hear it. In the E major sonata, Op. 109, he finds midway between the subjective Brendel and comparably objective Pollini, with nno finely judged and interested in the first movement, is gem of the performance is vertheless the concluding

justice to Ashkenazy's lovely singing tone.

Radio listeners may have heard John Lill's recent claim to have established regular psychic contact with Beethoven. Since the master has not yet transmitted any new compositions to Mr Lill (alas, he always preferred the ladies) we can only look for new light from his familiar strains of Op 31, Nos 1 and 3 and Op 49, No 2. Certainly tempo in the first three movements of the E flat sonata, Op 31, No 3, is uncommonly leisurely. This encourages scrupulous observation of what lies concealed between them. Not even in the finale, taken well up to time, is there much sense of spontaneous discovery. The two G major sonatas, perhaps because less personal works, accord better with Mr Lill's technical and temperamental self-discipline.

To impart authenticity of sound to two sonatas by Hummel, neither otherwise obtainable, Malcolm Binns uses forte-pianos made by Haschka and Schmidt around 1825 and 1830 respectively. Though scarcely as effortless a virtuoso as Hummel himself, Mr Binns (who is making a special niche for himself in acts of rescue of this kind) plays both works with stylish dedication, never tending us to miss the rich romantic undercurrents or the sturdy contrapuntal skill beneath the pianistic gestures and the wealth of decoration. The dark, earlier first movement of the sonata, Op 106, has a more intense F sharp minor sonata comes over particularly well, so does the Larghetto from the last sonata in D, which puts so many ideas into the young Chopin's head.

Equal, if not even more, gratitude must go to Hamish Milne, himself a newcomer to the catalogue, for his rescue of the B

flat minor piano sonata by Julius Reubke (son of the organ-builder, Adolf) doomed to die at 24. Dedicated to his teacher, Liszt, the work owes much to Liszt's B minor sonata without ever approaching the memorable individuality of that masterpiece. From one so young it nevertheless remains arresting enough to excite Liszt's regard for him. Liszt's own organ fantasy and fugue on the chorale "Ad nos, salutare uandam" (from Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*), Busoni's lesser board arrangement, makes the perfect coupling in view of the influence of this work on Reubke as organ composer. Hamish Milne plays both works with stylish strength and breadth; both demand, and are given, all the time in the world to expiate.

Though the catalogue scarcely lacks fine performances of Brahms's second and Rachmaninov's third piano concertos, from artists like Pollini and Václav Neuvier are always welcome. Pollini is thawing. I detected signs of it in a recent "Emperor" at the Festival Hall. Here in Brahms there is no further doubt. The warm humanity of the interpretation impresses me even more than his legendary keyboard perfection and poise. Whether or not the opening 10 bars of the first movement should really be regarded as introductory and slower than the main argument remains a moot point. But certainly by emphasizing the fantasia-like elements in this movement, Pollini sets it in telling contrast to the sturdier drive of the ensuing *Allegro appassionato*. The *Andante* is idyllic enough to support Pollini's view of it as a full moon night in Taurmina, a concerto followed a Sicilian holiday. Abbado is equally Italianate and winning throughout.

Joan Chissell

## Extremist performances

Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 6 "Pathétique". Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra/Karajan. DG 2530 774, £3.59.

Bruckner: Symphony No 9. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra/Karajan. DG 2530 828, £3.59.

Mahler: Symphony No 2 "Resurrection". Chicago Symphony Orchestra/Bühner. DG 2707 094 (2 LPs), £7.18.

Strauss: Ein Heldenleben. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra/Bühner. DG 2530 781, £3.59.

Sibelius: Symphony No 2. Boston Symphony Orchestra/Karajan. DG 2530 781, £3.59.

Sibelius: Symphony No 4. Tapiola. Boston Symphony Orchestra/Colin Davis. Philips 9500 143, £3.50.

Sibelius: Swanwhite and King Christian II suites. Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra/Jussi Jaakso. Ace of Diamonds SDD 506, £2.50.

Having done Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 5 three times, Karajan now offers his third No 6. The BPO's playing is absolutely brilliant, yet the interpretation is a self-consciously agitated account of the music's surface. It is very exciting to hear at first, but exasperation sets in as one comes to realise that Karajan never once links up with the despair which lies at the heart of this score.

But the recording itself is

noticeably closer, resulting in a different perspective from that DG usually gives this orchestra. It makes the music seem coarser, more aggressive, and no doubt some people will like this.

Abbado's Mahler No 2, his first recording of a symphony by this composer, is another extremist performance. No doubt, serious contrasts are needed to give shape to a work of such vast dimensions, yet none of the other ten versions currently circulating has to quite the lengths. The playing of the Chicago orchestra is remarkable throughout for both its precision and emotion; in fact there is a strange disparity between the lack of character in Mahler's dramatic ideas and the electric urgency with which they are here performed. The recording, on disc, catches every nuance, but even when heard on first-class equipment there is too much tape hiss on the cassette.

The quotations from his earlier works that occur in *Ein Heldenleben* make it clear that Strauss himself is the hero of this idealized portrait of a man of action, yet this is not an introspective piece. Possibly that is why Böhm is not particularly convincing in its earlier pages, which portray the hero's ardent youthful exploits. The music's movement is rather stiff rhythmically, the textures cool if not cold. But on turning the disc, or cassette, over there is a considerable improvement, the passages dealing with the hero's "works of peace" are most beautifully played, not least by Gheorghe Heltai in the important solo violin part and the serenity of the closing pages is finely sustained.

Davis's continuing Sibelius series is uneven, also. Despite some distinguished rivals, his Symphony No 2 is among the best of current versions, with splendid playing from all departments of the Boston

orchestra. This is a performance quite without idiosyncrasies yet, especially in the finale, releasing nearly all of the music's enormous force.

Such an achievement is partly a matter of Davis's intuitive grasp of Sibelius's idiom, of the traditional elements still operating in it at this stage and of his own sense of the character of everything on the large yet never extravagant canvas being subordinated to the composer's overall design. This, too, is a particularly good transfer to cassette.

Most of the above pieces were written in the 1890s, but Sibelius's Fourth Symphony and *Tapiola* are darker, more harsh, and unequivocally belong to the twentieth-century. Davis seems curiously under-motivated during the Symphony's first three movements, and there is little of the sense of rugged power, or irresistible progress from point to point, that Lorin Maazel (Decca SXL6365), for instance, brings to this work. The Largo, especially, lacks its proper pondering, threatening quality, above all in the climax, where Maazel creates the effect of a slow but very powerful explosion. Davis shapes *Tapiola* far more contently.

Max Harrison

## BARENBOIM CONDUCTS ELGAR

CELLO CONCERTO IN E MINOR, Op. 85\* (Live recording) ENIGMA VARIATIONS, Op. 36 JACQUELINE DU PRE, Cello. Philadelphia Orchestra. London Philharmonic Orchestra. DANIEL BARENBOIM, Conductor. Masterworks 76529 40-76529 (Cassette).

VIOLIN CONCERTO IN B MINOR, Op. 61 PINCHAS ZUKERMAN, Violin. London Philharmonic Orchestra. DANIEL BARENBOIM, Conductor. Masterworks 76528 40-76528 (Cassette).

SYMPHONY No. 1 IN A FLAT MAJOR, Op. 55 SYMPHONY No. 3 IN E FLAT MAJOR, Op. 63 London Philharmonic Orchestra. DANIEL BARENBOIM, Conductor. Masterworks 76289 (2 records).

COCKAIGNE OVERTURE, Op. 40 FALSTAFF, SYMPHONIC STUDY, Op. 68 London Philharmonic Orchestra. DANIEL BARENBOIM, Conductor. Masterworks 76284 40-76284 (Cassette).

POMP & CIRCUMSTANCE MARCHES, Op. 39 IMPERIAL MARCH, Op. 32 CROWN OF INDIA SUITE, Op. 66 London Philharmonic Orchestra. DANIEL BARENBOIM, Conductor. Masterworks 76248 40-76248 (Cassette).

CBS RECORDS 1719 Soho Square London W1V 6HE

## EMI FIGARO and DON GIOVANNI

Two of opera's greatest character creations in superb new sets from EMI. Mozart's first two collaborations with Da Ponte have frequently proved elusive on record. These performances capture the essential genius of both works.

Le Nozze di Figaro The highly successful and widely praised production of the 1976 Edinburgh Festival conducted by DANIEL BARENBOIM. With Sir Gerard Evans' motable Figaro, Judith Blegen, Teresa Berganza, Heather Harper, and the English Chamber Orchestra.

Don Giovanni A welcome return to the catalogue of CARLO MARIA GOUND's classic interpretation with Eberhard Wachter as the Don. An all-star cast includes Jean Schenk, Eberhard Wachter, Piero Cappuccini, Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus.

SLS 5083 (3 record set) Also available on tape cassette. EMI Records Ltd, 20 Ditchfield Square, London W1A 1ES. A Member of the EMI Group of Companies. International Leaders in Music, Electronics and Leisure.

## THE SECOND RELEASE IN PHILIPS HAYDN OPERA CYCLE

La Vera Costanza Norman/Donath/Ahnsjö/Ganzarolli Lausanne Chamber Orchestra Conducted by Antal Dorati 6705 077 (4 LP box set) £10.50 mp Already available "La Fledermaus" 6707 068

STRAUSS Der Rosenkavalier Welting/Lear/Von Stade/Bastin/Hammond-Stroud Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra Netherlands Opera Chorus Conducted by Edo de Waart

PHILIPS 6705 050 (4-LP box set) cassette 7699 045







**Malcolm Craig**



George Hutchinson

# Sir Harold and the errors of MI5: why didn't he know what was going on?

Sir Harold Wilson tells a strange story. He discloses that the counter-intelligence service generally known as MI5 has been guilty of staggering incompetence by failing to distinguish between Dr David Owen and Mr Will Owen, a former Labour MP accused but acquitted of passing secret information to the Czechs, although admittedly receiving payment from them. Mrs Judith Hart, he declares, was similarly mistaken for another Mrs Hart, the wife of a communist doctor.

Sir Harold goes on to suggest that by the summer of 1975 he himself and members of his entourage were the subjects of a whispering campaign alleging communist leanings. He implicates officers of MI5: "They would naturally be brought up to believe that socialist leaders were another form of communism. They are blinkered, the sort of people who would be spreading the story. I later he is more explicit: "They were saying that I was tied up with the communists and that MI5 knew."

Let us, for the moment, accept Sir Harold's account. Leaving aside its more lurid or melodramatic or speculative or facetious or "gossipy" aspects, his attack poses a number of questions. I am now going to ask them.

Our subject, after all, is a former Prime Minister of exceptionally long service and experience. He has been a Privy Counsellor for 30 years. Since his retirement he has become a Knight of the Garter. He well

understands the interests of the state.

Why then has he chosen to dole out, for publication, the most delicate of all our instruments of state? Why is he publicly belittling and disparaging one of the secret intelligence services? Why should he act in such a way as to bring it into public disrepute? What good purpose can he expect to achieve?

When he was Prime Minister it was Harold Wilson's duty to put the service to rights if he believed it to be wrong. Yet he now finds him wringing his hands and saying: "I am not certain that for the last eight months when I was Prime Minister I knew what was happening fully in security."

Why? Why did he not know? Can you imagine such an admission from his immediate predecessor, Mr Heath? Of course not. Like any other self-respecting Prime Minister, Mr Heath would have made it his business to know if anything was wrong; he would not have allowed himself to remain in ignorance.

Harold Wilson apparently did. Now he compounds his self-avowed failure, for the effect of what he has made public is to damage the reputation of an honourable service which by definition cannot openly answer back.

What a good television broadcast the Liberals made on Wednesday night. To my mind, it was technically the best from any party for a long time. The absence of a "vox pop" and some



of the other intrusive, distracting devices so dear to their political rivals was very welcome.

The Liberals were content to rely on two able exponents of party policy, Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Mr Stephen Ross—and gained accordingly. If party political broadcasts are to remain, one could wish to see more of them presented with similar dignity and the avoidance of gimmickry.

Should civil servants be allowed to become parliamentary candidates without having to relinquish their appointments until such time as they are elected? The existing prohibition is brought to mind by Mr Jack Straw's impending departure from Whitehall following his adoption as Labour candidate for Blackburn.

Mr Straw, whose student

of the other intrusive, distracting devices so dear to their political rivals was very welcome.

to look into the present practice and advise. The committee has not yet reported.

To my mind, special advisers (or whatever they may be called) should be clearly distinguished from regular civil servants. Special advisers are political persons. So far from pretending to be anything else, they emphasize the political role to which they have been appointed. Their masters do not cease to be party politicians on becoming ministers. Why then should they not remain in service, along with their respective ministers, until an election? Surely they could be trusted to observe discretion.

Couldn't a somewhat similar freedom be extended to professional civil servants? The present disability must have the effect of depriving Parliament of some good potential mem-

bers. Should they not be relieved of it, those of them who would like to embark on a political career?

In evidence to the committee, Mr Brendan Sewill has suggested a solution. Mr Sewill, previously director of the Conservative Research Department and now in the City, was special assistant to Anthony Barber while the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although a political person he was on the public payroll (unlike five of the 11 "special advisers" attached to the Heath government, who were paid by the Conservative Party treasury).

Mr Sewill has had this to say: "It is in the national interest—and in the interests of the Civil Service itself—that rational and intelligent people should not be deterred from joining the service forward as parliamentary candidates. I would, therefore, suggest that the rules should be relaxed so that where a senior civil servant intimates that he wishes to enter Parliament he should be transferred to some post of a non-politically sensitive nature for a year or so while he is seeking a seat; if he is successful in finding a seat he should be allowed to remain in the Civil Service, still on non-sensitive work, until the next general election. If he is unsuccessful in finding a seat, or unsuccessful in winning an election, he should be permitted to return to normal Civil Service work and expurgate his political sins."

This seems a very reasonable proposal.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

## Dr Roland leaves his island of culture in Cork Street

Some leading art dealers admit that they are more interested in money than pictures. "A good salesman is someone who can sell a picture he doesn't like," a respected specialist in Impressionists used to say. A well-known purveyor of contemporary art, when urged by an assistant to buy a delectable Boudin for his own collection, demurred: "Although a young man, Boudin is not an ordinary work of the flight."

"I loved people to work out of income and to use capital, and the itself, brings the necessary considering every purchase an investment. He is 'absolutely immoral'."

But some dealers have a real passion for the works in which they deal, and sell them as objects to treasure. One such was Harry Fischer, of Fischer Fine Art, who died recently. Now, amid general regret, another two, Dr Henry Roland and Mr Gustav Debonco, are retiring.

Since 1945, their gallery at 19 Cork Street, London, W1, has been a small oasis of European culture where the visitor could usually find small, rather intimate nineteenth and twentieth-century drawings and paintings which ravished the eye and uplifted the spirit. Some 50 such items which have passed through their hands, by artists like Degas, Maillol, Rodin, Sickert, Moore, Hayden and Josef Herman have been on show this month in a farewell retrospective of their 30 years of dealing.

Dr Roland came to London from Munich in 1929. He began in a very small way, keeping pictures bought at Christie's under the bed, and teaching French and German to make ends meet. Mr Debonco, who came from Hamburg of a once Venetian family, was studying drawings at the British Museum when they joined forces the following year.

Opening an office in Piccadilly, they dealt exclusively in old masters, selling mainly to Continental and American museums. After the war, they were joined by Miss Lilian Browne, a specialist in Sickert and Degas, and opened in 1945 as Roland, Browne and Debonco in Cork Street with an exhibition of British drawings.

Since then, Dr Roland says, it has not been a matter of ups and downs, but a constant up. They discovered many fine things miscatalogued at the

salerooms, built up a fine British clients, reminded postwar generation of a like Rodin and Klee, and carefully backed such collectors as the Polish art collector, Hermann, Philip St and Norman Adams.

The gallery's preference always been, as Dr Roland it, for "choice works people not know to ever rather than ordinary work the flight."

"I loved people to work out of income and to use capital, and the itself, brings the necessary considering every purchase an investment. He is 'absolutely immoral'."

But some dealers have a real passion for the works in which they deal, and sell them as objects to treasure. One such was Harry Fischer, of Fischer Fine Art, who died recently. Now, amid general regret, another two, Dr Henry Roland and Mr Gustav Debonco, are retiring.

Since 1945, their gallery at 19 Cork Street, London, W1, has been a small oasis of European culture where the visitor could usually find small, rather intimate nineteenth and twentieth-century drawings and paintings which ravished the eye and uplifted the spirit. Some 50 such items which have passed through their hands, by artists like Degas, Maillol, Rodin, Sickert, Moore, Hayden and Josef Herman have been on show this month in a farewell retrospective of their 30 years of dealing.

Dr Roland came to London from Munich in 1929. He began in a very small way, keeping pictures bought at Christie's under the bed, and teaching French and German to make ends meet. Mr Debonco, who came from Hamburg of a once Venetian family, was studying drawings at the British Museum when they joined forces the following year.

Opening an office in Piccadilly, they dealt exclusively in old masters, selling mainly to Continental and American museums. After the war, they were joined by Miss Lilian Browne, a specialist in Sickert and Degas, and opened in 1945 as Roland, Browne and Debonco in Cork Street with an exhibition of British drawings.

Since then, Dr Roland says, it has not been a matter of ups and downs, but a constant up. They discovered many fine things miscatalogued at the

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

## After 30 years in the air, Mr Stamp knows how to take care of you

Flight BA 521, bound for Washington and Detroit, was five and a half hours out of Heathrow, and William Stamp, the cabin service officer, could relax a little.

His cabin staff had been on the go since takeoff, serving drinks, lunch and tea to about 400 passengers, and he was chatting up the passengers.

He was a big man, who looked as if he would be at home behind the bar of a country pub. He was an air gunner during the war, and had joined BOAC as a steward in 1948.

His first aircraft was a Dakota, and he had graduated to Yorks, Argonauts, Hermes, Britannias, VC10s, 707s, 747s and Concorde. He preferred the jumbo to other space-age planes because of its spacious-

ness. Even with a full load aboard he could fulfil the promise of the company's advertising: British Airways takes more care of you.

His first Dakota took two days to fly to Tehran, overnighting at Nicosia in Cyprus. The kitchen equipment was primitive. Breakfast was put aboard in two large vacuum flasks, scrambled eggs in one and bacon in the other.

One morning he used a cold spoon to serve the bacon, and the vacuum flask exploded. He put his head through the galley door, and said: "Bacon's off."

It was good for laugh, he added reminiscently. Passengers were very good on the whole, only a few were bothersome. He added good naturedly that good service and a cheerful atmosphere gener-

ally made the awkward ones feel better.

That was how he saw his job, providing a good service and helping to create a relaxed and cheerful atmosphere.

The passengers came aboard as strangers. For some it might be their first flight, and they could be apprehensive. He tried to ensure that they would enjoy themselves, and that they would fly with British Airways again.

Good routine was the secret of good service, especially when you had to take care of three or four hundred passengers. He thought that he had mastered it well after nearly 30 years of flying.

Flying had never bothered him, even in bad weather. Not after his time as a tail gunner. But he admitted that he did not sleep well the night before he first served aboard Concorde.

It was difficult to explain why after all those decades of flying. He knew that he would enjoy serving the fine food and wines, but he was not comfortable until they reached Mach 2.

He was serving lunch at the time, and it was like a hand giving a gentle push from behind. There was hardly a ripple in the wine glass.

I said that I was still sentimental about the Concorde in which I made my first Atlantic crossing nearly 30 years ago. I remembered the downstairs lounge and the bunk in which I slept dreamlessly after a good dinner.

Mr Stamp agreed that it was easier on the old one-class aircraft which carried only about 40 passengers. He was sentimental about the Argonaut, the first aircraft with a proper kitchen, but he thought that

the present mix of aircraft and services was about right.

Concorde was wonderful for people in a hurry. There was less jet lag, and a businessman could start work immediately after a transatlantic flight.

Many people were still sentimental about the VC 10, which would be flying the eastern routes for many more years.

He still thought that the 747 was the best all-round plane. The first-class passengers could enjoy the top-floor lounge, and the economy section with its wide variety of fares had brought long-distance flying within the range of people who earlier could not afford to fly to America or Australia.

Then there was the new executive cabin reserved for passengers who paid the full economy fare. They were served

first, and businessmen could work without the distraction of the cinema show.

The time came for him to explain the mysteries of American immigration cards, which he did lucidly and with a touch of humour.

There was the usual fast rush to the lavatories, and the plane finally landed at Dulles.

Mr Stamp was on hand to thank everybody for flying British Airways and to offer help to anybody who wanted it.

Later, while waiting for the luggage to arrive, an American oilman from Tulsa, Oklahoma, reckoned that it had been a very pleasant flight. I ought to have thanked the cabin staff, he added gratefully. Mr Stamp would have liked that.

Louis Heren

## The key to success for unknown composers?

The British Music Information Centre declares that it will accept scores and tapes from "any composer of reasonable ability".

Certainly, in these days of post-Schubert, anti-establishment musical experimentation, the adjective begs the question and invites some speculation as to the criteria involved. I am assured, however, that, while the scrutiny panel checks legibility and literacy to protect the integrity of the centre's library, it makes no artistic judgments.

But this loose qualification does at least allow the centre to offer a flicker of encouragement to burgeoning composers in their perpetual struggle for acceptance and recognition.

Of all the arts, composition has long been the most difficult to demonstrate and promote. A writer can submit his manuscript with a competent understanding of publishers' needs. An artist can exhibit, with luck, in a gallery or at least—like a wildlife painter—David Shepherd in his younger days—on some park railings or the Thames Embankment.

And while a new book can be read and a new painting seen, a new musical composition, of its very nature, is heard, the manuscript version being less than adequate in conveying—even to the most accomplished score reader—satisfactory idea with all the nuances of interpretation, it will sound.

It is ten years since Lord Goodman, as chairman of the Arts Council, opened the British Music Information Centre, at 10, Stratford Place, London, W1, an elegant building that also houses The Composers' Guild of Great Britain. And over that period, composers—established and unknown, amateur and professional—have found, to their advantage, that they can lodge taped versions of their works in the centre's library where any music user, a school teacher, a radio or television producer, a concert promoter, a conductor or a seeker of film background music, can hear as much new material as he likes and be guided by the administrator, Mr John Michael East, formerly an extramural lecturer on music of London University.

There are some obvious snags. While any composer might not have too much of a problem in recruiting a few enthusiastic friends to record a work for small ensemble, he will admittedly find some difficulty in getting something of symphonic proportions on to tape.

With its library of 10,000

scores, the centre has the world's largest collection of modern British music consisting of most works published in the last 25 years and a vast range of unpublished material. Any musician or music lover is welcome to call, write (provided a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed) or telephone the centre at 01-499 8567 for information, and listening facilities are provided by an impressive bank of gramophone turntables and tape playback units.

The centre originated from an idea of Guy Warrack's and was developed by the trustees who, besides Mr Warrack, are Ursula Vaughan Williams, the composer's widow, Sir Charles Groves and Sir Lennox Berkeley.

One of the reasons for the size of its library is that, soon after it opened, a decision was taken to catalogue the mammoth task of cataloguing British music which Ralph Vaughan Williams had so painstakingly begun.

In the early days, the late Alan Rawsthorne was also active in helping to form the centre which has since been visited by some international figures like Boris Blacher and Shostakovich and British musical luminaries like Sir William Walton, Edmund Rubbra, Peter Racine Fricker, Elizabeth Maconchy, Humphrey Searle, Malcolm Williamson and his predecessor as Master of the Queen's Music, the late Sir Arthur Bliss.

The cost of financing and maintaining the centre is met by the Arts Council, the Performing Right Society and the Vaughan Williams Trust, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the Composers' Guild.

There are moments when the centre really comes into its own; when, for example, the enormous BBC music library is stuck for some rare or obscure work and turns to it for help. Recently a record company wanted to issue a lost and forgotten work by Francis Chagrin and managed to find a miniature score at the centre where the work was photographed and enlarged and the individual parts copied.

Ours is not the only country with a music centre. The recent revival of the music of Charles Ives has been attributed to the zeal of the one in New York and others exist in many European and Commonwealth countries. Scotland and Wales now have their own which serve the interests of regional composers.

Sam Heppner

## Poor Queen Kapiolani, and the snubs and insults she had to put up with at Victoria's jubilee

While exercising his privilege of driving through Horse Guards in the summer of 1887, Prince Komatsu of Japan was amazed and irritated to find that when his coachman presented the ivory pass of entry to the guards they sniggered. As a powerful relation of the Emperor who had been assigned to bring his sovereign's congratulations to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her golden jubilee, he found such behaviour insulting and so complained to the Foreign Office.

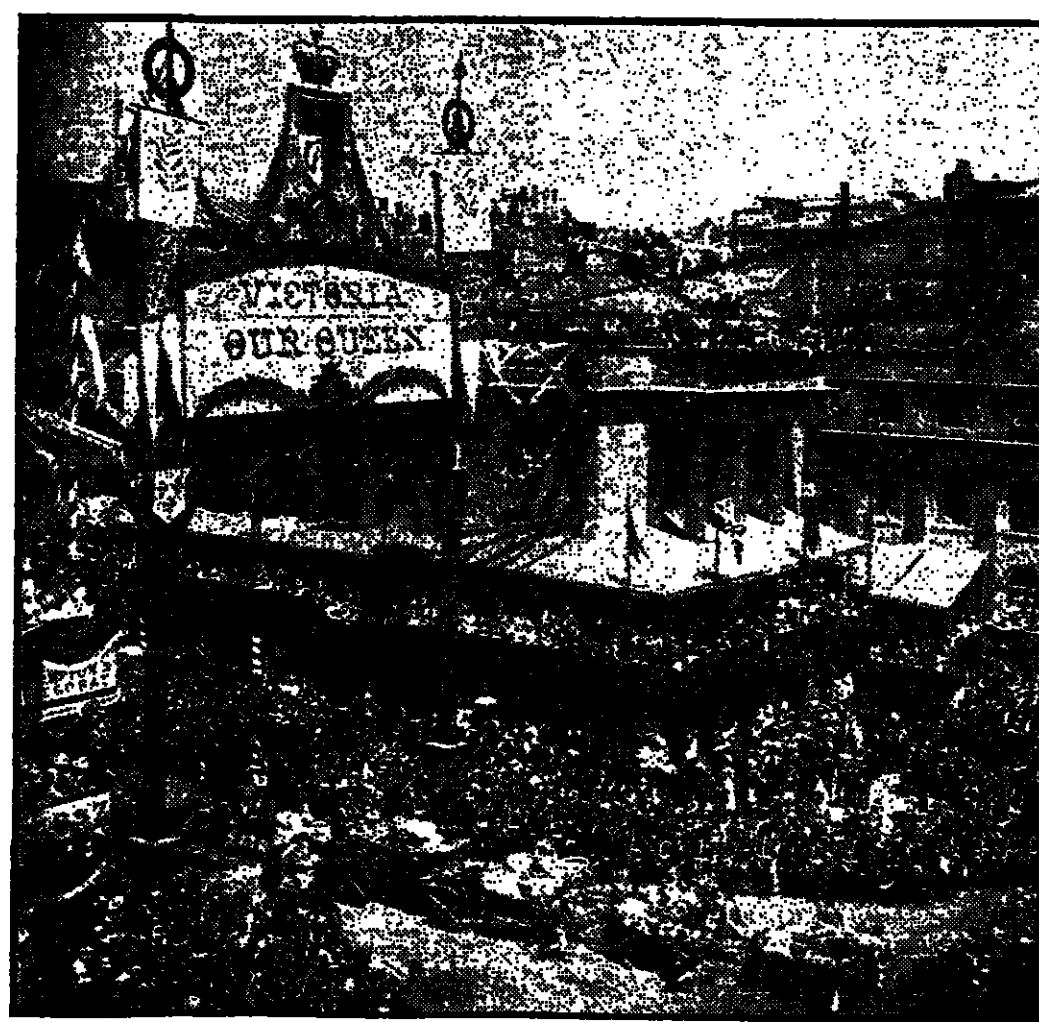
When inquiries were made, it was discovered that the irreverent guards, confronted with a pass made out in the name of "The Mikado" could not help thinking of Gilbert and Sullivan's smash 1885 hit and so naturally burst into laughter each time Komatsu passed by. Thus informed, the Foreign Office made out a new pass for the prince in the name of the Emperor. There is no record, however, either that anyone bothered to apologise to the offended diplomat or attempted to dress down the rude guards.

This petty indignity was characteristic of the way in which the so-called "oriental" princes were dealt with at the time of the golden jubilee, especially by members of the European royal houses and Court officials, in defiance of the rules of courtesy and also against political common sense which generally suggested another course.

The latter consideration should have been particularly apparent in the case of the Persian representative, for in the realm of the Shah there was a long-standing British interest and continuing suspicion about the intentions of Russia.

Moreover, in 1887 there were some delicate railway negotiations taking place in which the government had a particular interest. Altered by Sir Arthur Nicolson, British envoy in Tehran, to these considerations, Robert, third Marquess of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, was particularly keen that the Shah's emissary, a cousin known as the Hessian es Sultaneh, be treated with "hospitality and distinction", so that no one at the Persian Court could make an adverse comparison with what had been done at the recent coronation of the Tsar of Russia, when the Shah's representative was the personal guest of the new monarch.

Unfortunately, however, Queen Victoria, nervous about the growing dimensions of the jubilee, "trembling" about the strain its preparations were already causing her and deter-



Queen Victoria's jubilee: not all harmony for foreign princes.

mined to bear no expense in the matter, early decided that such representatives from the Orient could not be her guests and would have to be attended to by the Foreign Office.

Most reluctantly, therefore, and after several attempts to persuade the Queen to change her mind, Salisbury decided to make the oriental representatives guests of the state, their expenses to be met by his department rather than by the Queen. In the event, princes from Hawaii, Siam and Japan (all of whom announced that they planned to attend, as was customary at the time) joined the Hessian es Sultaneh as guests of the state, 588 a week for each for up to a month being allotted for their expenses.

The decision to undertake the entertaining of these princes by the Foreign Office rather than by the Queen (which in practice meant by the Lord Chamberlain's Department) created difficul-

ties which were never to be resolved, there then being two distinct groups of princely guests who remained unattached.

Partly they remained separate because there was no means of satisfactorily arranging their precedence. Who did in fact rank higher, a cousin of the Shah of Persia or a cousin of Queen Victoria? The prince concerned, of course, each thought they knew the answer, but neither the Foreign Office nor the Lord Chamberlain's Department felt confident about advising the Queen.

After wrestling with the difficulty for months, the decision was therefore taken simply to arrange each group within itself and not attempt any merging, which is why on Jubilee Day there was no single carriage procession to Westminster Abbey but instead several smaller ones.

The princely groups also remained separate, however, because the European royalties were contemptuous of their oriental colleagues and let it be known that they did not wish to mix with them as equals. This haughty and indeed racist attitude produced unending difficulties.

One of the personnel assigned to the Persian prince, for instance, told J. B. Bagnall, head of the Treasury Department, that he had been instructed to make sure that the Hessian es Sultaneh arrived slightly later at Buckingham Palace than the other royalties so that he would not be able to take a place in the march to dinner, because "The European Princes [have] objected to go in procession with the Orientals."

Such treatment prompted the prince to threaten to leave the jubilee, and, which naturally alarmed Lord Salisbury, who was afraid of the effect such a premature departure would have on the Teher-

an railway talks, and so he personally tried to make amends. Privately, however, he excoriated the Court officials for their stupid behaviour, telling Lady John Manners, "The [Lord] Chamberlain's office declined to recognize the Persian, Siamese and Japanese Princes as anything else but blacks and treated them accordingly."

The most glaring example of such foolish treatment, however, was that accorded to Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii, consort of the ruling sovereign, again there were very cogent political reasons why she should have been better received.

These principally concerned the status of the key Pacific port of Pearl Harbour, which was in 1887 the focus of much diplomatic activity. This is because at that time the United States was demanding as the price of renewal of the Hawaiian-American reciprocity treaty, which permitted Hawaiian goods to enter the United States duty free, the cession of the harbour. Such an action, though, would have severely threatened Hawaiian independence and thus have run counter to a long-standing British interest. The jubilee permitted King Kalakaua to despatch a diplomatic mission to London designed to deal with the question without, however, having its purpose publicly known.

Lord Salisbury, of course, was well aware of the importance of Kapiolani's ostensibly congratulatory visit, but he could not protect the Queen from insults and snubs. Many Londoners, for instance, remembered that not long before there had been rumours that her kingdom was for sale, and that the king's sister had thrown herself into a volcano to appease an angry fire god.

Thus Kapiolani, plump and very fat indeed, was looked upon with a good deal of derision. Field Marshal Grenfell said she provided the humour for the occasion. And one newspaper commented that she had given a "regal position to Darktown."

Despite the fact that Queen Victoria kissed her as she would any other queen, Kapiolani went without the lord-in-waiting, other sovereigns were assigned, being forced to share with the oriental princes the services of a mere assistant clerk from the Treasury Office.

Then again, no guards of honour were posted at her hotel, the Alexandra, which naturally alarmed Lord Salisbury, who was afraid of the effect such a premature departure would have on the Teher-

escort was provided for Majesty of Hawaii on J. Day; at this, however, Kapiolani bridled, letting it be known that unless she got the escort down her rank would not participate at this particular she was not full.

Having had such a difficult time of it in 1887, it might be assumed that the Foreign Office and Lord Chamberlain's Department would have tried to work out some solution to the problem to meet its needs. In fact once the jubilee had passed, the difficulties of precedence put aside so that at the diamond jubilee ten years later nothing had been done to improve matters.

On this occasion, however, similar difficulties did arise, though this was because officials were ill-prepared. Rather, Queen Victoria had lightened their burden by making the attending reigning sovereigns, to chagrin of most of the Cal who particularly wanted to present.

Secondly, and fortuitously, there were no many royal princes present either Hawaiian monarchy, for instance, was by now defunct. The islands as a whole were American property. The Siamese representative, on the other hand, on occasion of royal life while the Siamese prince was young boy who was sent the understanding that would not have to attend evening parties.

Of the non-European prince who came in 1897 the significant was a representative of the Emperor of Japan, it was most important for sons of state that he be received. Thus Lord Salisbury in office, hastened to assure the Emperor that the "invidious distinction" which had marked the occasion of his previous representative would be permitted this time. Therefore the Japanese prince was made a guest of Queen and given all the appropriate honours of respect. Perhaps, too, as Japanese friendship was at moment coming to be particularly valued by the guards at Horse Guards, he had been warned not to get when the Mikado's representative sped by.

escort was provided for Majesty of Hawaii on J. Day; at this, however, Kapiolani bridled, letting it be known that unless she got the escort down her rank would not participate at this particular she was not full.

Having had such a difficult time of it in 1887, it might be assumed that the Foreign Office and Lord Chamberlain's Department would have tried to work out some solution to the problem to meet its needs. In fact once the jubilee had passed, the difficulties of precedence put aside so that at the diamond jubilee ten years later nothing had been done to improve matters.

On this occasion, however, similar difficulties did arise, though this was because officials were ill-prepared. Rather, Queen Victoria had lightened their burden by making the attending reigning sovereigns, to chagrin of most of the Cal who particularly wanted to present.

Secondly, and fortuitously, there were no many royal princes present either Hawaiian monarchy, for instance, was by now defunct. The islands as a whole were American property. The Siamese representative, on the other hand, on occasion of royal life while the Siamese prince was young boy who was sent the understanding that would not have to attend evening parties.

Of the non-European prince who came in 1897 the significant was a representative of the Emperor of Japan, it was most important for sons of state that he be received. Thus Lord Salisbury in office, hastened to assure the Emperor that the "invidious distinction" which had marked the occasion of his previous representative would be permitted this time. Therefore the Japanese prince was made a guest of Queen and given all the appropriate honours of respect. Perhaps, too, as Japanese friendship was at moment coming to be particularly valued by the guards at Horse Guards, he had been warned not to get when the Mikado's representative sped by.

Dr Jeffrey L. Le

The author, an administrator at Boston College, Mass., sets, did his doctoral dissertation at Harvard on Queen Victoria's golden and diamond jubiles.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## EGYPT AND LIBYA AT ODDS

As January is the traditional time for demonstrations in Cairo, so July and August tend to be months of activity in relations between Egypt and Libya; and as January, 1977, brought the first really serious Cairo riots since the revolution, so July has brought the first really serious outbreak of fighting on the Libyan-Egyptian border.

Another parallel with the January riots is that the fighting has taken place at a time when some such urbanism might seem to be without its advantages for the Arab world. The January riots helped to frighten the Arab states (who had been greeting the growing scepticism into their purse-strings) and, also, to convince the incoming administration in Egypt that Egypt's political stability should not be taken for granted. Similarly Thursday's fighting may help Mr. Sadat to bring home to the Arab states the danger posed by Mr. Beigun's fully presented "peace" and with the rising tide of internal opposition to his regime, particularly from Muslim extremists. For Arab and world opinion (including that of Mr. Kissinger, who has turned himself into a Kissinger-style mediator) is diverted away from the Geneva conference to the Nile in the Western Desert;

## DOCTORS CANNOT BE AN EXCEPTION

Setting in a week-ringing of portents of larger pay cuts than theirs, the assembled members of the British Medical Association have been moved to make a good deal of noise themselves. It is natural enough that they should feel aggrieved. Mr. Gales' uncompromising running commentary on the events of the conference, as successive groups of doctors voted overwhelmingly for a new pay claim, echoed what the Prime Minister was saying at the same time about the general need to resist inflationary demands. But the doctors it seemed to count, not backed by the crude strength of an industrial trade union, can expect nothing other than almost contemptuous dismissal.

## BIG MANDATE FOR A HARD JOB

The voters of Sri Lanka have prized even themselves by their unanimity. Mrs. Bandaranaike's rejection and the overwhelming majority for Mr. R. Jayewardene's United National Party are even more telling than the results in India. Of course that comparison is made during the campaign of much of the vote was against Bandaranaike, though on several grounds from the vote against Mrs. Gandhi. Mismanagement of the economy alone sums up what can be said of a country so dependent on tea and rubber. In the world of prices were rising, Sri Lanka's economy is a welfare state, it needs an efficiently run industry if voters' expectations are to be met. But there were personal and political high-handedness. The growth of corruption under Mrs. Bandaranaike's extended rule

## Redundant churches

From Mr. Ivor Bulmer-Thomas. You quote (report, July 12) the government booklet *New Life for Old Churches* as taking the view that the best way to save a church that no longer justifies its original purpose is to find a new use for it. This is the view of the Government, but it is not the view of the Church of England. The Church of England will allow, as a matter of fact, a material world of original values. Would Tintern Abbey, standing by the Wye with all those salmon in it, be more useful if it is converted into a factory for fishing rods? It is not necessarily true that con-

Colonel Gaddafi can be blamed for creating this unparliamentary diversion; and he can also be blamed, for the umpteenth time, for fomenting violent unrest in Egypt—an accusation that ordinary Egyptians will perhaps believe that much more easily when there is actual shooting on the border.

As so often in the Middle East, the conspiracy theory is very tempting, but still not altogether credible. Gambler though he is, Mr. Sadat could hardly have deliberately inflicted on his own prestige and authority such a devastating blow as the January riots involved. Nor, surely, would he deliberately put at risk the 250,000 Egyptian residents in Libya—earnings of much-needed hard currency, for whom Egypt would be hard put to find employment at home—by gratuitously starting a war.

In fact the January riots were most probably spontaneous, though encouraged by both leftist and Muslim agitators. Can the doctors' fighting have been spontaneous too? There may well have been an element of unintended escalation, resulting from over-reaction, or over-zealous initiatives, by local commanders on either side. But that Egypt intended at least to increase the tension on the frontier does seem plausible. Mr. Sadat, after all, has made no secret of his belief that the political violence with which

probably, is it possible to reverse the general tendency, which has continued most of this century, for disparities in earnings to become less. The fact that doctors' earnings have fallen far behind those in wealthier countries is only relevant as far as it affects emigration by highly qualified doctors in a few specialties—a disturbing trend but not yet a crucial one. But as the Government-appointed body that reviews doctors' pay declared this year with unprecedented emphasis, the existing distortions are a threat to the whole National Health Service that must be dealt with soon.

Sanctions and threats of sanctions over issues great and small have been so frequent in recent years that yesterday's almost unanimous approval for possible industrial action may not have the public impact it might have done. The very unanimity creates a problem. Juniors were able to take action knowing that consultants and GPs would cover for them; at another time the consultants were able to do the same thing. Far from being inclined to cry "scab" they felt able to act because they knew their colleagues were still at work. Even so these actions inevitably caused some hardship. But yesterday's debate was short through with awareness that doctors are no more ready than their patients altogether, for the sake of a wage claim.

All credit to them. But what if the Government will listen to nothing less? The first step in a claim would be to approach the review body for an interim award—something that some passages in its report almost openly invite. The Prime Minister is adamant at this stage that such an award would be made after the 12 months' rule. The Government would reject it. The review body would then not doubt resign, as its predecessor did in 1970, honourably, but to no immediate effect. The doctors would take more or less symbolic strike action, which would certainly also be ineffective.

This prospect of fruitless confrontation is not an inevitable one. The profession should realize that just a week before phase two ends the Government cannot possibly cast away the only effective shred of restraint that the TUC continues to accept. In a few months' time either the battle will have been lost or inflation will have passed its peak, as prophesied, and the possibility of acknowledging special cases on merit will return. The policy of yielding to brute force but not to acknowledged merit is not heroic, but it is the only one that offers real hope at this point of avoiding a wage explosion. The health service as we know it, supported in principle by most doctors, could not long survive if the inflation rate rose to, say, 25 per cent. Of course such a policy creates its own distortions, penalizing some other workers in the public sector as well as doctors. Making a start and repairing those distortions must be an early priority, as soon as the crisis is past. But for the time being the general rule must apply to all.

Egypt is plagued is fomented by Colonel Gaddafi. How far it is directly planned and organized by him one may doubt, but his contempt and animosity towards the Egyptian leader and his policies are well advertised. Colonel Gaddafi's weakness for financing foreign "liberation movements" is also well known, and it is likely enough that any Egyptian oppositionist asking for Libyan support will not go away empty-handed, especially if he can prove he is a devout Muslim.

Mr. Sadat is understandably irritated by this. He has also expressed his concern about Libya's subversive efforts in two neighbouring states, Chad and Sudan, and his fears lest Egypt should find herself entirely encircled by enemies. At the same time he knows that in an open war Egypt would be many times a match for Libya, even allowing for the latter's sophisticated Soviet weapons; and he believes (with some evidence, though perhaps not conclusive) that Colonel Gaddafi's regime is weaker and more unpopular, as well as more dictatorial, than his own. He may have been tempted to shake the tree, hoping the apple would fall and wishing in any case to remind it of its vulnerability.

When all is said and done the quarrel is a stupid one, not worth the shedding of human blood. Both sides would be well advised to drop it.

review body for an interim award—something that some passages in its report almost openly invite. The Prime Minister is adamant at this stage that such an award would be made after the 12 months' rule. The Government would reject it. The review body would then not doubt resign, as its predecessor did in 1970, honourably, but to no immediate effect. The doctors would take more or less symbolic strike action, which would certainly also be ineffective.

This prospect of fruitless confrontation is not an inevitable one. The profession should realize that just a week before phase two ends the Government cannot possibly cast away the only effective shred of restraint that the TUC continues to accept. In a few months' time either the battle will have been lost or inflation will have passed its peak, as prophesied, and the possibility of acknowledging special cases on merit will return. The policy of yielding to brute force but not to acknowledged merit is not heroic, but it is the only one that offers real hope at this point of avoiding a wage explosion. The health service as we know it, supported in principle by most doctors, could not long survive if the inflation rate rose to, say, 25 per cent. Of course such a policy creates its own distortions, penalizing some other workers in the public sector as well as doctors. Making a start and repairing those distortions must be an early priority, as soon as the crisis is past. But for the time being the general rule must apply to all.

also been refurbished. Echoing Edward VII, Mr. Jayewardene agrees that nowadays his party is a democratic socialist one. Perhaps the voters are weary of such labels—witness the virtual burial of the extreme left parties in this election. Nor need the UNP be disturbed by Mrs. Bandaranaike's charge of restoring capitalism. If it gives more scope to the small entrepreneur it need not doubt its mandate.

But that is not an end of the results. The Tamil vote for a single Tamil party shows this minority to be even more self-conscious and separatist than ever; and there will be no one this time to mitigate their resentment with the offer of places in a coalition. More distressing still are the unemployed young. Seventy per cent of the island's thirteen million population is between eighteen and thirty-five. One million of them have no job. The wild and pointless revolutionary explosion of 1971 should be a reminder to the new government of what its priority should be.

Harriet Shaw Weaver, to an American University. No doubt this report has caused concern to others, but I have a particular right to express regret at this action, since it was I who suggested the National Book League to Miss Weaver as a suitable custodian of these books. I well remember her aims: she wanted to keep the books together, to keep them in this country, and to make them available to the general reading public (and for this reason she specifically rejected any idea of giving them to a college or university library).

I assume that the National Book League has satisfied itself of its legal right to dispose of this unique collection; it is also satisfied of its moral right? For my own part I can only record my regret that it was I who advised Miss Weaver to entrust this collection to what has proved to be an unworthy recipient. Yours faithfully, J. B. BAMBOURGH, Linacre College, Oxford, July 18.

## Punishment for attacks on women

From Mr. Alistair Sampson. Sir, On February 4 of this year Jamie Shepherd, a member of our family, left our house in St. John's Wood to see her boyfriend. She never arrived.

On April 18 her body was discovered on waste land near St. Albans. She was dead. There was evidence of sexual assault. She was 24 years of age.

As I myself practised at the Bar for 15 years, and during that time was positively Longford-like in my liberal approach to the whole question of crime and punishment, I have followed your editorial comments and the considerable ensuing discussion about the case of Guardsman Holdsworth with some care.

There has now been enough written and said about the matter to reach certain conclusions, and it is desirable that the whole question of considerable public importance, that they should be set out. May I attempt to do so?

1. Press and public who have not been present at a trial should not hesitate to pass judgment upon the man who has had the difficult task, calling for so much heart-searching and experience, of sentencing an offender. The Judge's first instance has not only absorbed every last detail of the matter in hand, but has had the chance of observing the accused's demeanour.

2. The matters in (1) above apply equally to Judges considering an appeal. They should not lightly vary sentences when they have only written transcripts before them.

3. Judges should never lose sight of the fact that no appeal to a superior court lies against sentences which are on the side of leniency.

4. Those who direct their minds towards rehabilitation should not exclude from their consideration the damage that may have been done to a victim. In many rape cases the victim will never be totally rehabilitated as will for the rest of her life bear mental scars which will hamper, or prevent, her enjoying a truly happy marriage.

5. The rule of law is more severely threatened by judges who pass denigratory sentences upon vicious men for such attitudes breed vigilantes, than by those who speak up to criticize.

6. What I am sure about is that unless society takes a stand, as I apprehend it is beginning to, against the condoning of violence, violence will fester. It will be born in the jungle of our schools, it will be fertilized by judges no longer in touch with the living, and it will spread through our land so as to cause all of us to fear to walk abroad.

## Conflicting interpretations of Marx

From Mr. Yorick Wilks. Sir, Lord Kaldor's political philosophy is, as he himself says of Mrs. Thatcher's economics, of a rather rudimentary kind. He tells us that "the contrast to Mrs. Thatcher (Marx) looked forward to a society in which complete individual freedom would prevail", and also that "Hegel himself was much closer to Mrs. Thatcher in his general philosophy than to Marx".

Who could possibly guess from that that Hegel's is the philosophy captured in such phrases as "The State is the march of God through the world"? Whatever one thinks about Mrs. Thatcher's individualism, it is at the opposite pole from that, and Lord Kaldor's contrast of Hegel and Marx is highly misleading. If one remembers the dictatorial role Marx envisaged for the State before the later paradise arrived.

Yours sincerely, YORICK WILKS, University of Essex, Department of Language and Linguistics, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, July 21.

From Mr. Keith Graham. Sir, The number of misrepresentations of Karl Marx which have appeared in your columns recently—and from scholars who should know better—is staggering. To take only the most recent, Lord Kaldor (July 21) tells us that Adam Smith anticipated Marx's labour theory of value according to which "labour is the source and origin of all wealth". If Lord Kaldor has a copy of Marx's *Critique of the Gotha Programme* and if he will open it, he will find that Marx's second and third sentences read: "Labour is not the source of all wealth. Nature is just as much the source of use values (and it is surely of such that material wealth consists) as labour" (Marx's italics and parentheses).

However, if the result of recent correspondence is that someone somewhere is led to look at what Marx said, instead of relying on the perversion from which he has suffered at the hands of almost everyone from Lenin to Mrs. Thatcher, all will not be lost. Yours faithfully, KEITH GRAHAM, University of Bristol, Department of Philosophy, Wills Memorial Building, Queens Road, July 21.

From Mr. Charles Bonham. Sir, In answer to Mr. Jackson's question (July 20) whether one country, which derives its philos-

## Blasphemy as a crime

From Mr. Graham Ross-Cornes. Sir, Mr. Stallybrass asks (July 22) whether some genuine reader of *Gay News* was genuinely outraged by the poem, whether this reader turned to Mrs. Whitehouse for help, and will this reader now stand up and be counted?

The union witness called for the prosecution was Mr. Kenneth Kavanagh, who gave evidence that he had bought issue No. 96 of *Gay News* because he wished to read an article which it contained concerning the Probation Service of which he is a member. He was turning the pages and came across the poem.

Mr. Kavanagh did not give evidence as to whether or not he was outraged by the poem because such evidence would have been inadmissible. Whether or not he had reason to be outraged was a question which was answered by the jury.

Yours truly, GRAHAM ROSS-CORNES, 218 Strand, WC2, July 22.

From the Rev. Jack R. Burton. Sir, Those who initiated the prosecution of *Gay News* have come near to winning a battle and losing the war. The Christ who emerges from their case sounds petty, hypersensitive, and in need of care and protection. If he is to be understood as a twentieth century saviour, he will need to toughen up.

The fact is that all the furor springs from an admittedly traditional but no longer credible Christian approach to human sexuality. The Rev. J. A. Kidd's familiar and glib little creed (letter, July 20) gives the game away: "All sexual acts outside marriage are sinful—whether heterosexual or homosexual."

That's fairly comprehensive: but whatever does it mean? How does he define a "sexual act"? Is he unfamiliar with the delightful sexual acts of human behaviour? Where does he draw the line of acceptance between a smile, a look, an arm round the shoulder, a dig in the ribs, a kiss, an embrace, a caress? Is teenage masturbation a sexual act? And "sinful"? Does he believe in some form of homosexual sin? Or does he believe that huge sections of humanity should be subjected to a celibacy to which they feel no calling? John Kidd's creed is a piece of unrealistic nonsense which fills one with despair.

From Mr. M. R. A. Cullen. Sir, I feel I ought to point out in reply to Brian Crozier (July 19) that at least one Marxist regime has put its popularity to the test of a free election.

The one I am thinking of is Russia in December, 1917, just after the Bolsheviks came to power. The result was an overwhelming majority for the Social Revolutionary Party.

The Bolsheviks then had the Russian Revolution, leaders murdered and the election declared null and void. Yours faithfully, M. R. A. CULLEN, New House, Cressing, Near Braintree, Essex, July 19.

From Miss E. J. Crampton. Sir, Since one of Sir Karl Popper's main points in *Open Society and Its Enemies* is his claim to irrefutability, he would not, I imagine, welcome the support of your correspondent Mr. R. I. Jackson, who says in his letter to you today (July 20) that "Marx's view of history... has been demolished steadily and conclusively by Karl Popper". Of course Sir Karl, unlike the verificationists, has never claimed that an irrefutable proposition is meaningless, merely that it is unscientific; on his own account, however, if his arguments against Marxism are irrefutable, they are either tautological or metaphysical. Yours faithfully, EMMA JANE CRAMPTON, 139 Elm Park Mansions, Park Walk, SW10, July 20.

such religious misconceptions as caused the prosecution to be started. Without these we would have been spared many platitudes, some offensive, and maybe the poem too. Yours sincerely, C. F. LEBUSTE, Trinity College, Cambridge, July 20.

From Mr. Arthur Freeman. Sir, R. D. Holder and K. L. Dorrington complain (July 22) that the *Socialist Worker* has published two stanzas of James Kirkup's "The Love That Dares To Speak Its Name" in *Gay News* in June 1976 and for which *Gay News* and its editor have been found guilty of blasphemous libel.

It may be worth noting that the complete poem has been published this year in *Young Liberal*, pacifist, anarchist and socialist papers—in the *Liberator* (January), *Peace News* (January 23), the *Anarchist Worker* (February/March), *Socialist Challenge* (July 16), and *Freedom* (July 23)—and that copies have also been widely distributed by hand and by post ever since the prosecution of *Gay News* was begun last December.

In fact it seems that the main practical result of the case has been to increase the circulation of the poem far beyond its original readership, and it is hard to see what would be gained by any further prosecutions. ARTHUR FREEMAN, 84B Whitechapel High Street, E1, July 20.

From Mr. Richard Adams. Sir, One can blaspheme only against a religion, which some people believe. Today, one can blaspheme against a Jupiter. It follows that the purpose of blasphemy is to wound and hurt other people in areas of the mind which are, to them sacred. This is violence, likely to prove more painful to many than physical violence. Therefore, while violence remains a crime, so should blasphemy. Rational criticism of a religion—or simply of religion—is another matter. Yours faithfully, RICHARD ADAMS, Cocksherry House, Llangydhno, Feol, Isle of Man, July 20.

From Mr. R. L. Hoult. Sir, To insult another man's god is to give to him the greatest possible offence. If blasphemy is not to be a crime, what is to prevent a man so offended from taking the law into his own hands to avenge the insult? Yours faithfully, R. L. HOULT, Flat 1, Breezeemount, 133 Park Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, July 20.

From Mr. Margaret White. Sir, Approaching the correspondence on the *Gay News* blasphemy case, William Reel in the *New York Daily News* once wrote "In highbrow circles, ridiculing Jews is racism, ridiculing Blacks is racism, ridiculing feminists is sexism, but ridiculing Christians is freedom of speech". Yours truly, MARGARET WHITE, 22 Upfield, Croydon, July 19.

## Cambodia under the communists

From Mr. M. McCann. Sir, As Dr. Caldwell says in his article printed by you on July 20, changes may have been needed in Cambodia. They are needed in England too, but any rational being must question whether revolution accompanied by wholesale slaughter and dispersal is any more acceptable to the people of Cambodia than it would be to us here.

True, the life of a farmer in Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk was hard but a lot less so than in many other countries including communist ones. True also that people were in debt and grumbled against the government; but that is not unknown elsewhere. Life under a Prince was improving and it proceeded in a familiar, accepted round of custom and occasional festivity sustained by the comfort of the Buddhist faith.

Until the whole thing got out of hand, thousands of Cambodians were and workers volunteered to preserve the existing system from the Vietnamese invader. To my personal knowledge, this included people in protected, comfortable jobs inspired by patriotism to give up the family life which Cambodians value above all else. Revolution, ideology and the rest did not come into it.

Dr. Caldwell says the "much swollen population of Phnom Penh, once liberated" was fed from the revolutionary stockpile which was a remarkable achievement. True it was swollen from the 600,000 of Prince Sihanouk's day to one and a half or even two million refugees from "liberation" elsewhere; but the whole lot, regardless of age or condition, were turned into the streets and driven at gunpoint into the countryside. The population today is said to be some 30,000; but I have no first hand knowledge of this.

A victim of this episode described to me how it took him and his family five hours to shuffle 700 yards down the road and three days to cover 13 miles amid scenes of terrible suffering and death before he managed to get himself on an ancient camion with a group of Indians to be returned to the French Embassy compound and eventually rescued from Cambodia himself mistaken as a foreigner. The food they all ate then was what they carried out, as Dr. Caldwell suggests, what the government provided. We are told that rice was indeed doled out in tiny handfuls to the survivors to keep some of them alive in the confusion that followed. One could call this "a remarkable achievement". It depends what you mean by "remarkable".

Mr. Ieng Sary was no doubt speaking the truth in his May interview with *Der Spiegel*; but the account of Messrs. Tarr and Soper, as quoted, are flatly untrue. I believe that the general effect of Dr. Caldwell's article is misleading and does no service to those who wish to know the truth about present day Cambodia, particularly the human rights aspect. Yours faithfully, M. MCCANN, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, SW1, July 21.

From Mr. George Hayward. Sir,—Dr. Caldwell's article on Cambodia (July 20) is at least consistent. It follows the standard lines of those who, by blaming the United States exclusively for Cambodia's undoubted problems, then feel that anything can be justified in the name of the Revolution. This seems a strange line of "reasoning" for an academic to take.

In support of "changes which could only be brought about by revolution" we are given the example of "not to fear the social experiment being conducted in Kampuchea". The forced eviction of Cambodia's urban population into the countryside as part of this "social experiment" can then be justified—on a totalitarian argument of horrendous proportions.

For the 800,000 (12 per cent of Cambodia's population), at a conservative estimate, who have been exterminated by the Khmer Rouge, there is no room for doubt for Dr. Caldwell they are all "the most serious criminals". However this is not what the thousands of refugees who have escaped into Thailand have told us; rather that they were the old, the infirm and the young, mainly from the working-class of Cambodia; indeed those very people for whom the revolution was meant to bring "liberation". Yours faithfully, GEORGE HAYWARD, 15 Turner's Croft, Heston, York.

From Mr. Brian Beedham. Sir, You really should not have let Bernard Levin write one of those heavily ironic articles of his under a pseudonym. The piece by a supposed Malcolm Caldwell (July 20), earnestly explaining that the mass killings by the revolutionary government in Cambodia were not at all as painful as we had supposed, and were anyway justified on the ground of a need for "profound changes", may well have prevented Mr. Levin from ever again describing one of those apologies by left wing sympathizers for the atrocities of left wing governments. It may even have forbidden, persuade us that "Malcolm Caldwell" is a real person. Yours sincerely, B. BEEDHAM, 9 Hillside, SW19.

## Czech regime

From Mr. Henry J. Nicholls. Sir, Surely Eric Heffer and his co-signatories of the letter in your issue of today (July 19) have missed the point. The Czech authorities have no choice in the matter. Their policies and behaviour are imposed upon them by their masters in Moscow. Yours faithfully, HENRY J. NICHOLLS, 3 Ludlow Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N2.















# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

### Hopes fading for recovery of £85m state rescue grant to the Crown Agents

John Brennan

There is now little possibility the Government will rescue the £85m grant it made available to the Crown Agents in December 1975.

The grant, which the Government has always maintained is available, was made to bail out Agents after their disastrous foray into property and banking in the 1960s and 1970s. It was made conditional upon a phased and orderly withdrawal from these activities.

Mr John Cuckney, Senior Agent and chairman, yesterday said that despite the fact that the Agents' property and banking losses, financial costs are "bleeding to death" the Realization Account, which these activities have created, is in a "terminal case".

At the end of 1976 the Realization Account, which now totals £212m, is progressively and inevitably increasing because of the "bleeding to death" of the Realization Account. In sharp contrast to the disastrous Realization Account, the Agents' traditional and continuing role of providing services to overseas governments and public agencies continues to grow.

Mr Cuckney comments that, after last summer's White Paper on the future of the Agents and the constant reiteration of Government support from the Minister for Overseas Development, overseas principals clearly appreciate that the



Mr Cuckney: Realization Account "bleeding to death".

Realization Account... is a terminal case... is totally unrelated to our ongoing services.

At the end of 1976 the Realization Account, which now totals £212m, is progressively and inevitably increasing because of the "bleeding to death" of the Realization Account.

In sharp contrast to the disastrous Realization Account, the Agents' traditional and continuing role of providing services to overseas governments and public agencies continues to grow.

£20.1m last year. But this gross total was partially offset by £11.5m interest on the Government's grant. Interest on this money over the past two years increases the Government's direct support for the Agents so far to £105.8m.

How much the Government will eventually have to pay to complete the wind-up of the property and banking commitment depends on the pace and success of the Agents' disposal programme. Mr Cuckney believes that this is unlikely to be completed much before 1985.

Sales brought in £11m, and last year a further £40m loss. But commitments to complete property developments and extend further loans cost £80m and the account ended the year with a net £22m deficit compared to 1975's £62.6m, and the £128.7m loss recorded in 1974.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Agents' remaining banking assets. But the main salable asset left in the Realization Account is a portfolio of Australian properties, valued last December at AS202m (£133m), £80m less than their cost to date.

Earlier this week the Agents completed the £12m sale of the largest under property in that portfolio, the Capital Tower office complex in Melbourne, and other small sales are at the discussion stage.

But further big disposals await an upturn in the Australian property market and in the meantime completion costs for developments of £15m and holding costs making up well over half the total interest cost on all residual "own account" activities continue to add to the gross deficit.

### Lloyds and Midland profits above forecasts

By Ronald Pullen

Lloyds and Midland yesterday launched the clearing of the old year's accounts, expected to start to the half-year reporting season. The relative ease with which the banks have withstood the first half pressures on their domestic banking operations could well question the old year's forecasts.

But renewed demands for bank nationalization will fall on deaf political ears given the Government's unwillingness to proceed with the issue.

Midland's earnings jump was the more impressive, especially after the way it comprehensively outperformed the other clearing last year—with pre-tax profits of 94 per cent ahead at £102.4m in the six months to the end of June.

Lloyds was not at all far behind with pre-tax profits two-fifths higher at £90.1m, coming at the top end of outside estimates.

In spite of seeing little growth in either deposits or advances during the period, the retail banking side of Lloyds and Midland have benefited from the widening of the spread between what they pay on deposits and charge on advances.

The figures also compare favourably with the first half last year, when Lloyds' earnings were down 10 per cent and Midland's down 10 per cent.

Midland said yesterday that the interim results were "a reflection of the continuing improvement in the quality, quantity and spread of business".

In particular, Midland's diversifications are now starting to come through more strongly. Its non-banking interests in the shape of the Bland Payne insurance broking side, the Forward Trust hire purchase company and the Thomas Cook travel business have all had a better first half.

Associated company profits, too, were almost 50 per cent higher at £14.3m helped by Standard Chartered's improved performance and, to a lesser extent, Finance for Industry's increased earnings.

Higher operating costs coupled with lower average interest rates have taken much of the gloss off Lloyds' domestic side and again the sharp rise in earnings stems from associates and the overseas banking side.

Lloyds' interim dividend has been increased by 10 per cent to 6.25p gross and Midland has boosted its half-year distribution from 7.50p to 8.75p.

With interest rates at their current low level and few signs of any upturn, either private or industrial, loan demand, both Lloyds and Midland are cautious about the second-half outlook which outsiders reckon to be below that of the same period last year.

All the same, Midland ended the day 8p higher at 288p and Lloyds was 2p up at 220p, and the encouraging omens for results from Barclays and National Westminster next week leave the whole sector firmer yesterday.

### British Steel's performance attacked by MPs as borrowing limit is lifted by £1,000m

By Peter Hill

Both the Government and the British Steel Corporation came under attack yesterday over proposals to raise the corporation's borrowing limit from £3,000m to £4,000m. This concession by the Government was foreshadowed earlier this week when the BSC announced a £95m loss in its past financial year and indicated that a loss in the current year of up to £250m was in prospect.

In estimates last year, the BSC indicated that it did not expect to reach the £3,000m ceiling until early 1978-79; but it is expected that the limit will be reached by the end of this year. On present projections the £4,000m limit will be reached in the spring of 1978.

The higher figure was approved in the Commons yesterday after a 90-minute debate. Mr Tim Renton, Conservative MP for Mid Sussex, said the corporation was drifting towards disaster. He noted that the increased limit was equivalent to an £18-investment for every man, woman and child in Britain, and urged the BSC.

the Government and trade unions to agree on manning levels, productivity and working methods before any new capital was invested.

Mr Norman Lamont (Kingston upon Thames), Conservative front-bench spokesman, alleged that Government interference with the industry had been partly responsible for the huge losses by the corporation.

He said: "It is highly alarming that the Government should have had to come asking for a further increase in the borrowing powers of the corporation. We do not think that the injection of money, on which there is very little prospect of earning any dividend, is going to solve the problems."

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister for Industry, said that the BSC expected progress towards that. We do expect a return on the public investment," he said. The BSC's £950m cash limit this year was absolute and it would have to operate within it even if trading proved worse than expected. It was against this very real discipline that the Government was prepared to meet the corporation's financial needs.

Where the corporation had modern plant it could match any producer in the world but it was belatedly facing the task of re-equipping itself to meet modern foreign competition, coupled with the problems of a major world recession.

set the BSC a statutory financial objective of earning a return on net assets of 8 per cent (before payment of long-term interest) as an average over the four years from 1973-74 to 1976-77.

The BSC's latest report and accounts showed that in the first two years the average return fell only marginally below the objective but there was no positive return in 1975-76 due to substantial losses and a return of only 2.1 per cent last year.

Mr Kaufman added: "The objective must be a return to profitability and I look to the corporation making some progress towards that. We do expect a return on the public investment."

He said the BSC's £950m cash limit this year was absolute and it would have to operate within it even if trading proved worse than expected. It was against this very real discipline that the Government was prepared to meet the corporation's financial needs.

Where the corporation had modern plant it could match any producer in the world but it was belatedly facing the task of re-equipping itself to meet modern foreign competition, coupled with the problems of a major world recession.

### Strong mark hits Nordic currencies

By Caroline Atkinson

The Deutsche mark climbed to further heights against the dollar on the foreign exchange markets yesterday to close at 2.2575. It has gained over 1 per cent in the past week, bringing its appreciation against the dollar, since the latter began to fall sharply three weeks ago, to 10 per cent.

This rise has put increasing strain on weaker members of the European snake. They have been dragged up against the dollar as the German authorities have allowed the mark to rise, although their balance of payments position does not warrant such a rise.

The Scandinavian currencies are the worst affected. Rumours that they would be devalued in a snake reshuffle have abounded in the foreign exchange markets for several weeks.

These rumours are especially strong on Fridays as changes in the snake are normally announced over the weekend.

Yesterday was no exception, with Frankfurt dealers in particular pointing to the calls from the Swedish industry for a devaluation, and to the substantial support which central banks have had to give the Scandinavian currencies.

It has even been suggested that Sweden will decide to pull out of the snake altogether. This could cause a complete breakdown of the system as the three Scandinavian currencies are so closely linked.

All three closed at record lows in Frankfurt, just above their Deutsche mark floors in the snake.

The dollar was generally weak yesterday, and the pound went down with it to some extent. Sterling's effective rate index at the close was 60.7, down 0.1 on the day. Its rate against the dollar was up 2 points from Thursday at \$1.7197.

### Committee likely to compromise on simplified inflation accounting

By Nicholas Hirst

A decision to go ahead with a simplified form of inflation accounting as soon as possible will be made by the profession's rule-making body, the Accounting Standards Committee, when it meets on Wednesday.

This is despite the recent vote by members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants against the compulsory introduction of any form of current cost accounting, the system proposed by the Sandilands Committee and modified by a steering group headed by Mr Douglas Morphet, of accountants Touche Ross.

The exact wording has yet to be decided, and there is still intense debate going on with both the ASC and the Morphet steering group about what should be done, but it seems likely that Wednesday's meeting will agree on a "statement of intent".

It is hoped that this will be backed by major accountancy firms in letters to leading newspapers and possibly by the consultative committee of the ASC, which includes the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress, and leading City organizations, which will be meeting after the deliberations of ASC itself.

Although the Morphet steering group does not seem to be entirely happy about the way the ASC is taking the initiative, its members are unlikely to object if it is thought that a comprehensive standard acceptable to the profession, industry and Government can be agreed in the end.

The ASC's statement will commit the profession to producing standards on accounting for adjustment to the face of inflation and adjustments to reflect the cost of sales, but a view does not yet appear to have emerged which would gain complete support on statements for monetary liabilities.

There is either likely to be a clause in line with the submission to the Morphet committee made by the London and District Society of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, or a more oblique statement which could leave adjustments for monetary liabilities open as a choice to those like the banks, which feel their results would be distorted without them.

The Department of Trade (which has remained cautious that, despite the vote of the chartered accountants, it would still be possible to produce a standard for companies with accounting periods beginning on January 1, 1979) is very pleased with the progress that has been made recently within the steering group and the ASC.

A paper has been produced by the steering group for the ASC's meeting on Wednesday asking for further guidance on what should now be done.

But its members are worried that the ASC may rush into producing crude standards as a temporary measure. This could result in the whole programme being set back once again.

The ASC's intention is for a standard to be produced, which, although supplementary, would be mandatory for large publicly quoted companies. The Stock Exchange is believed to be anxious that the profession should produce such a standard.

Meanwhile, the steering group believes it already has the bones of a standard, that would be supplementary for two years, would apply only to quoted companies and would leave out the more contentious items such as depreciation of fixed assets.

But it would include the London District Society system of accounting for monetary liabilities, and would certainly not command universal agreement within the profession, industry or Government.

### Merchants echo coal shortage fear

By Patricia Tisdall

Fears that cold autumn weather could bring a domestic coal shortage mounted yesterday as merchants echoed the concern already voiced by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board.

Reserve stocks of house coal in some depots are about half the level usually expected in July. Unless special production arrangements are made the merchants see little chance of building these up before September because of the colliery holidays.

The problem has been a combination of unusually high consumer demand during the past three months, together with restricted deliveries from the National Coal Board. According to the latest Department of Energy Energy Trends bulletin, deliveries of domestic

coal during March, April and May were 10.7 million tons, less than in the same period a year ago.

Merchants' supply levels vary widely depending on type of fuel and geographical location. Mr John Johnston, managing director of the Lancashire-based British Fuel Co., said last night that his reserve levels ranged from, at worst, about 50 per cent below normal to, at best, the same as last year.

Merchants' supply levels vary widely depending on type of fuel and geographical location. Mr John Johnston, managing director of the Lancashire-based British Fuel Co., said last night that his reserve levels ranged from, at worst, about 50 per cent below normal to, at best, the same as last year.

### Californian bank sold to Standard

Our Financial Staff

Standard Chartered Bank is purchasing Commercial and Farmers National Bank of California for \$7.2m (£4.2m). Based on the privately-owned bank has 13 branches, strategically based between Chartered's existing branch network in the west and south of the state.

Refused earlier this year in its attempt to acquire the Tri-State of California, and more recently to purchase some of the Bank's branches up for sale, Standard Chartered is still intent on expanding its dollar deposit base in the United States.

Chartered Bank Standard's wholly-owned Californian subsidiary, currently has four new and applications waiting to be approved, but said yesterday that the purchase of Commercial and Farmers would enable it to expand its branch network more rapidly.

### SE will ask jobbers about Fairey deals

By Ray Maughan

Jobbers are to be asked by the Council of the Stock Exchange on Monday to reveal their dealings in the shares of Fairey, the engineering group.

The council is expected to decide early next week whether to call a full inquiry into recent Fairey share dealings.

It is understood, however, that the council's own monitoring staff will advise that a thorough investigation will prove useless. Joseph Sebag, brokers to the company have identified the sellers of the large lines of stock which so disrupted the market over the past fortnight. A key sale of 300,000 shares is understood to have been put through Ariel, the computerized settlement

system, which gave all subscribers information about the scale of the disposal.

Institutional holders are clearly alarmed by recent events, although management firmly denies that they would vote in favour of next Tuesday's resolution to increase Fairey's borrowing powers if only to keep their investment alive.

They will be seeking a meeting with Fairey's directors, headed by Mr R. W. Holder, 100 miles from London, for consultation about trading prospects.

It is this information gap, more than anything else, which has angered the market and the full-time watchers of the shares. As one leading broker said yesterday: "It is essential that shareholders keep shareholders au fait with trading conditions".

Higher operating costs coupled with lower average interest rates have taken much of the gloss off Lloyds' domestic side and again the sharp rise in earnings stems from associates and the overseas banking side.

Lloyds' interim dividend has been increased by 10 per cent to 6.25p gross and Midland has boosted its half-year distribution from 7.50p to 8.75p.

With interest rates at their current low level and few signs of any upturn, either private or industrial, loan demand, both Lloyds and Midland are cautious about the second-half outlook which outsiders reckon to be below that of the same period last year.

All the same, Midland ended the day 8p higher at 288p and Lloyds was 2p up at 220p, and the encouraging omens for results from Barclays and National Westminster next week leave the whole sector firmer yesterday.

After the fifth licensing round, the Department of Trade has asked British National Oil Corporation to apply for certain additional blocks in the North Sea, Lord Kearton, the corporation's chairman, told a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He gave a warning that although the corporation had made an application this did not necessarily mean it would get the blocks and it had been no guarantee that there was no guarantee of this.

Lord Kearton would not say how many of these blocks had been applied for. All he would say was that the number was no less than six and no more than ten and this could be "narrowed down".

Lord Kearton said two-thirds of the area had been largely allocated to private and foreign interests and it was the general opinion that unlike allocations in earlier rounds, when the most productive blocks were taken up by the oil companies, these remaining blocks were not likely to result in any major discoveries.

### 'No guarantee' for BNOC in new North Sea blocks

After the fifth licensing round, the Department of Trade has asked British National Oil Corporation to apply for certain additional blocks in the North Sea, Lord Kearton, the corporation's chairman, told a press conference in Glasgow yesterday.

He gave a warning that although the corporation had made an application this did not necessarily mean it would get the blocks and it had been no guarantee that there was no guarantee of this.

Lord Kearton would not say how many of these blocks had been applied for. All he would say was that the number was no less than six and no more than ten and this could be "narrowed down".

Lord Kearton said two-thirds of the area had been largely allocated to private and foreign interests and it was the general opinion that unlike allocations in earlier rounds, when the most productive blocks were taken up by the oil companies, these remaining blocks were not likely to result in any major discoveries.

### Import curbs on Korean TV sets

Quotas of 35,000 sets in 1977 and a further 35,000 in 1978 were imposed at midnight on imports of portable black and white televisions from the Republic of Korea.

The quotas were imposed because of the prospect of a rapid build-up in television imports from Korea. Imports from all major supplying countries are now restrained.

The Department of Trade said last night that all imports since January 1 would count against this year's quota, already well on the way to being filled.

### Electricity Board awaits Benn reply on Drax order

By Kenneth Oen

Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is still awaiting a reply to his letter to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, requesting more information on the proposed order to build the Drax power station in Yorkshire.

A special board meeting has been called for next Friday to consider Mr Benn's request that the board bring forward the Drax order and place the turbo-generator contract with C. A. Parsons.

This request followed the breakdown of attempts to merge C. A. Parsons with the generator interests of the GEC, as recommended by the Government's Central Policy Review Staff.

Among the points of clarification sought from the Secretary of State in preparation for next Friday's meeting are details of the proposed arrangements for compensation to be paid to the board if it agrees to building the station.

The Department of Energy said yesterday that it was not known whether special legislation would be needed to authorize funds for the payments.

If it is, the Government's ability to gain a Commons majority for the measure—in the wake of its controversial decision to request the CEBG to give the order to Parsons—would be in doubt.

Special legislation was used by the Conservative Government in 1972 when the Ince B power station was similarly brought forward.

GEC, Parsons's rival turbo-generator manufacturer, said yesterday that the company had not decided whether to put in an unsolicited bid for the Drax contract, but this is believed to be likely.

### OECD ruling bans sub-standard ships

In Paris yesterday the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development called on its 24 member governments to take all possible action to curb the spread of sub-standard ships.

An announcement said there was growing concern among maritime and coastal states of the dangers in the fields of maritime safety and marine pollution posed by ships which do not meet internationally agreed standards.

All OECD countries were asked to "undertake all necessary measures to give full compliance within their jurisdictions to the minimum standards and procedures" laid down by the International Labour Organization in its October 1976 convention on the manning of ships, and in the various conventions adopted by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning ship design, maintenance, safety and anti-pollution provisions.

While a large number of sub-standard ships may be found under flags of convenience, sub-standard, seagoing vessels under own flags pose a threat to the marine environment, the council said.

### In brief

standards being established by the ILO and IMCO, and to work jointly towards their enforcement.

Chemical exports up

Prices law passed

Job subsidy boost

Fewer cars registered

Workforce retained

Job subsidy boost

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 179.12 - 0.60  
The FT index: 431.5 - 2.4

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	
	buys	sells	
Australia \$	1.58	1.58	
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00	
Belgium Fr	63.00	60.00	
Canada \$	1.86	1.81	
Denmark Kr	10.48	10.08	
Finland Mk	7.05	6.80	
France Fr	8.52	8.20	
Germany DM	4.06	3.84	
Greece Dr	63.75	60.75	
Hongkong \$	8.30	7.85	
Italy Lr	1540.00	1480.00	
Japan Yn	475.00	450.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.32	4.10	
Norway Kr	9.26	8.90	
Portugal Esc	68.00	64.75	
S Africa Rd	1.86	1.74	
Spain Ps	150.00	144.00	
Sweden Kr	7.70	7.35	
Switzerland Fr	4.30	4.05	
US \$	1.76	1.71	
Yugoslavia Dnr	32.25	30.25	

Gold gained \$1 an ounce to \$144.875.  
SDR's rose 1.17574 on Friday, while SDR's was 0.883729.  
Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1530.5 (previous 1530.5).  
Reports, pages 19 and 20

### On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table 20  
Annual statements: Northern Securities Trust 19  
Witan Investments Co 18  
Unit Trust: M & G Securities 17

### SPECIAL OFFER TO INVESTORS WITH SHARES WORTH £2,500 OR MORE

Send for details of M&G's Share Exchange Plan Special Offer now.

The results indicate that over the long term—over seven years—M&G is outperforming financial times 35:77.

M&G is the group that investors can least afford to ignore.

66

To: M&G Group, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Telephone: 01-626 4588.

Please send me details of your Share Exchange Plan Special Offer.

NAME (PRINT) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

POST CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable in Eire.

FOUNDERS OF BRITAIN'S UNIT TRUSTS



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

The Finance Bill

## Mr Healey's sudden willingness to allow for inflation

Suppose that this Saturday morning in the course of weekend shopping, you observe that the price of your favourite brand of instant coffee has been put up from 50p to 60p. Such things are not unknown. Then you will console yourself with the new thought that for the next tax year—1978/79, the Married Man's Allowance will be correspondingly upped by 20 per cent from £1,295 to £1,554.

If you are a basic rate taxpayer—at 34 per cent—then your weekly net take-home pay will increase by, say, £1.75p—not a dramatic sum, but sufficient, perhaps, to prevent you defecting towards a cheaper brand of coffee. If you pay tax at 58 per cent, you will be better off by a fiver a week.

This seems to be the practical effect of Mr Healey's acceptance on Thursday of the Rooker/Wise Clause enforcing automatically increased personal income tax allowance each year unless the Treasury,

with the approval of the House of Commons, prescribes a smaller relief.

It is the increase in the retail price index (RPI) for the calendar year 1977 which is to be effective in regulating relief for the next succeeding fiscal year, 1978/79; not an insignificant interval of time—long enough, it is to be hoped, to persuade manufacturers that the consumer's capacity to tolerate price rises has not been increased by this novel feature now being introduced into our tax code.

If those manufacturers were to form the dangerous view that price increases could, in future, be more readily absorbed than would imply that indexation itself would be fuelling inflation and would be the one telling argument against it.

We do not, of course, know whether Mr Healey will next year arrange for the Treasury to prescribe a smaller relief. It may be that we shall need to content ourselves then with threshold increases of say, 25 per cent of the RPI percentage,

and it may be that Mr Healey will then be putting it to us that this 25 per cent of the total is a very "generous entitlement".

By way of illustration, the thresholds for 1976/77 and 1977/78 were:

	1976/77	1977/78	% increase
Single	735	845	+15
Married	1,085	1,295	+20
Single, aged	1,010	1,120	+10
Married, aged	1,555	1,765	+13

The point is that to index fully could be a very costly exercise in terms of loss of yield. This year's threshold increases were said by Mr Healey to cost £490m and we know that the Chancellor wants to raise less from direct taxation and more from indirect taxation, presumably VAT and excise taxes on drink and cigarettes.

The following question thus poses itself: supposing that 1977 inflation triggers off

increases in 1978/79 personal reliefs, does it follow that increased personal reliefs will in turn trigger off increases in indirect taxes?

If so, will not those increases in turn trigger off further increases in the RPI, in turn triggering off increases in personal reliefs, and so on until the end of all recorded time. That would be truly counter-productive.

Having in the past canvassed strongly in favour of indexation to counter fiscal drag, it may seem ungenerous to raise such a hare now. Yet it is doubtful whether indexation of income tax thresholds has been fully thought through. It might have been wiser for the Government to have capitalised first on indexation of capital taxation—eg, some gradual rasing of capital gains tax, a simpler step with fewer secondary consequences.

As is often the case in our tax legislation, the authorities have acted first

(under political pressures) and propose to think afterwards, if at all.

On the other hand, there are several encouraging features about the Chancellor's sudden willingness to allow for inflation. First, once indexation is shown to be a possibility and is shown to work on a narrow front, it is capable of being extended. It is, after all, a completely new ingredient in our tax system, a recognition of the fact that we have been progressing in the wrong direction, sweeping more relatively lowly paid employees into the tax net, while shouting about clobbering the rich. This trend badly needs reversal. Secondly, any step which can be said to release cash and encourage savings cannot be at all bad. Thirdly, the administration of taxation is always more costly at the lowest levels of yield. So one most beneficial effect of indexation will be to make revenue collection in this bracket less costly.

In the United States the 1974 overall cost was 0.55 per cent of national revenue;

in the United Kingdom it was 1.95 per cent. International comparisons are always misleading, but elimination of the "big men" should be capable of improving these statistics. That there is room for improvement is undoubted.

Finally, there is the notorious power trap. Anything which extinguishes it, absurd and paradoxical situation must welcome. "What is the logic?" asked Mrs Audrey Wise "of a taxation system whereby people are taxed on exactly the same amount decreed to be the office poverty-line?"

The Chancellor now seems to be beginning to recognize that the question was a good one. Even though he may have acted out of motives of political expediency rather than deep perception of the principles of the matter, let us at least, but instead give him all credit.

Oliver Stanley

## The shadow of the Dover Plan over Cannon...

"Nothing is a problem if you can plan for it." That is the philosophy of Mr Richard Ellis, the managing director of Cannon Assurance, and he has had a good number of years to prepare for the problem which is currently looming on Cannon's horizon.

Cannon Assurance, under new ownership since 1972, has the revived and reorganized International Life Insurance Company which was the United Kingdom subsidiary of the notorious IOS (Investors Overseas Services) group created by Mr Bernie Cornfeld.

In its heyday in the sixties the IOS empire, peopled by an army of direct salesmen, was selling mutual and offshore funds of, as hindsight proved, a highly speculative and dubious nature, to investors all over the world. In the United Kingdom its activities were, by comparison, restrained.

The main activity of IOS was selling the Dover Plan. This was a linked-life insurance contract with what were, in those days, heavier than usual initial charges. As a contract the Dover Plan was without its merits and much of the criticism against it was levelled more at the aggressive selling methods involved.

With the collapse of IOS in 1972 everything changed at ILL. Mr Edward du Cann and merchant bank Keyser Ullmann respectively acquired 15 per cent and 57 per cent stakes in the company.

Mr Ellis, an actuary with no previous connexion with IOS, himself had been brought in during April, 1971, when earlier

rumblings of disquiet about IOS and its subsidiaries grew louder.

No Dover Plan policies were sold after 1972, but what about all those which were sold when ILL's activities were at their zenith in the second half of the sixties? That is Mr Ellis's long term problem.

The Dover Plan policy was a 10-year regular savings contract and over the course of the next two years no less than 30,000 policies are due to mature. More than 4,000 reach their 10-year anniversary this year and double that number in 1978, leaving 17,000 policies to reach maturity in 1979.

Not all the policyholders will take their cash proceeds. The Dover Plan contract contained various options of which the principal ones were to renew the contract—and Cannon is improving the original renewal terms—or to leave the units within the fund to continue growing in value.

Cannon is having rather better success than one might expect in retaining policyholders. Last year 31 per cent elected to stay with Cannon and so far this year 21 per cent of those with maturing policies have renewed their contract and a further 24 per cent are leaving their units with the company.

Cannon's funds have been successful since the company changed hands. Its Equity and Managed funds, measured over the past five years, are both leaders in their respective fields, and there is quite a gap between its performance and that of its nearest rival. Its Property fund is third in the league table.

But, despite this and the undoubtedly healthy financial position of the company itself and the fading memories of the excesses of IOS and of its relationship to the Dover Plan, Mr Ellis and his board have to err on the side of caution in planning for a fairly large exodus of business.

The company's exposure to the forthcoming maturities must be put into perspective. At the very worst it means that about 16 per cent of the present tally of 180,000 policyholders would leave the books and, at a rough guess, it would seem that the company's assets, currently £119m, would be reduced to somewhere around their 1972 level, which was £85m.

So, even allowing for the maximum number of withdrawals, the impact on Cannon Assurance of the Dover Plan maturities will not be catastrophic. If they all left, it would still remain a strongly based small to medium-sized insurance group.

However, there is little doubt that the situation is uncomfortable for Mr Ellis and all the group's employees. Some trenchment is essential and by the end of this year it will have reduced its annual rate of expenditure by 25 per cent, the brunt of which will have to be borne by the staff.

Perhaps the purging would not have to be so intensive had Cannon's expansion since 1972 been greater. Mr Ellis admits that it has not been quite as good as was hoped five years ago.

The reasons are not difficult to find. No one in 1972 could have



Mr Richard Ellis, managing director of Cannon Assurance: years to prepare.

foreseen the turmoil that the insurance industry would find itself in only two years later as several groups, specializing particularly in income bonds, began to fail. Cannon emerged unscathed, but suffered in the backlash which affected sales by virtually all newish and small insurance companies at that time.

There have been other factors, too, not least the troubled times that its majority shareholder, Keyser Ullmann, has been facing. Keyser was caught in the collapse of the property market and had to be supported by the Bank of England's "lifeboat" for ailing banks.

Today Keyser, much slimmer

down, is on the road to recovery, but there is little doubt that the connection is of little positive assistance to Cannon's sales force. It is particularly inhibiting, one suspects, to any substantial development of the broker market.

It is an open secret that Cannon is up for sale. But another problem is looming in this issue. There has been a long-standing dispute between Cannon and the liquidators of IOS in Canada.

It is a dispute about who owned the title of the shares. The rates of interest on debentures and preference shares are fixed and this provides the "gearing" or "leverage" element in the company's capital structure.

Both sides want a settlement, but two years of acrimonious debate have not yet produced a solution. Yet, without a settlement it seems unlikely that anyone will emerge as a bidder for Cannon, much as it might be considered a good buy.

It must be admitted that the implications for policyholders of a sale or not are a little remote, at least at the moment. The outflow of Dover Plan policies might have been of greater moment—but the forward planning of Mr Ellis et al means there is more shadow than substance to this problem.

Margaret Stone

## Taxation: Inland Revenue pamphlets 3

## Rules for running your own business

This week's article looks at further explanatory pamphlets published by the Board of Inland Revenue and available free from local tax offices. Those who are thinking of working for themselves, whether full or part-time, and know little or nothing about the tax procedures and regulations will find the 16-page leaflet IR28 *Starting in Business*, a helpful guide. It discusses businesses which are carried on by individuals alone or in partnership but not those carried on by companies.

It explains the steps to take at the outset to establish credentials with the tax office; the responsibilities if persons are employed; how the profits are assessed to tax and what records ought to be kept. There is no mention about relief for losses, but the point is made that if there are any matters not covered by the notes on which advice is needed "you should ask your accountant, or, if you have not engaged one, your local inspector of taxes".

The chapters in which registration for VAT is necessary are explained; so is the distinction between capital and revenue expenditure and the position where an asset is used both for business and private purposes. Reference is made to the class 2 and class 4 National Insurance contributions.

There are two useful appendices. One explains the fairly complicated way of taxing profits in the opening and closing years of a business and the other gives a list of companion publications available either from the tax offices, the Department of Health and Social Security or the Small Firms Information Centres of the Department of Industry.

The liability for Class 4 National Insurance contributions is related to the year's profits and the four-page leaflet IR24 is designed to assist accountants in calculating the amount due.

Tax allowances can be claimed on assets bought for use in the business and leaflet CA1 (and the 1977 supplement) *Capital Allowances on Machinery or Plant (New System)* outlines the rules. For those in certain businesses (broadly, productive manufacturing and processing trades) tax allowances can be claimed on "industrial buildings" and here the 19-page leaflet CA2 *Capital Allowances on Industrial Buildings* is a useful guide.

Leaflet CA4 *Allowances on Scientific Research* is not relevant to most self-employed persons, but it might be of interest to the few who may be interested to know of its existence.

The date to which business accounts are made is for the individual to decide but having chosen a date it is usual to stick to it and prepare accounts every 12 months. If a change is required, explained in leaflet IR *Change of Accounting Date*, averaging out profits as to the Inland Revenue does not suffer by the change.

It is the duty of the employer to deduct income tax from the pay of his employees and if he omits to do so he is held liable for the tax due and penalty may be incurred as well. The procedure for the deduction PAYE is explained in pamphlet P7 *Employer's Guide to PAYE*.

For those engaged in farming there are three special leaflets: P5 *Farmer's Guide to PAYE*, for use by all farmers, whether their PAYE is dealt with in standard tax office or, as in Scotland, in an Inland Revenue computer centre. For those who keep livestock IR9 *Notes on Treatment of Livestock kept by Farmers and other Traders* explains the alterations in the "herd basis" to treat livestock as trading stock. Leaflet CA3 *Capital Allowances on Agricultural or Forestry Buildings and Works* outlines the types of capital expenditure that attract this particular capital allowance. Those who are new to farming might find it helpful to know that there is a handy booklet called *Tax of the Farm*. This one is available from the National Farm Union and there is a charge of 80p, or 40p to members.

For the construction industry the Finance (No 2) Act, 1977 introduced a new scheme for deduction of tax at source, applies to payments made to "contractors" for work involving construction, installation, repairs, fitting, decorating or demolition. For this purpose the terms contractor and subcontractor go very much wider than the meanings the normally have in the industry as set out in the 57-page pamphlet IR14/15 (and 1977 supplement) *Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme* will discover.

Vera Di Palma

## EXPLANATORY PAMPHLETS MENTIONED IN THIS ARTICLE: Pamphlet

Starting in Business	IR28
Class 4 National Insurance contributions	IR24
Income Tax and Corporation Tax Capital Allowances on Machinery or Plant (New System)	CA1 & supplement 1977
Income Tax and Corporation Tax Capital Allowances on Buildings	CA2 & supplement 1977
Income Tax and Corporation Tax Allowances for Scientific Research	CA4
Income Tax Assessments on Business Profits Changes of Accounting Date	IR26
Employer's Guide to PAYE	P7
Farmer's Guide to PAYE	P5
Notes on Treatment of Livestock kept by Farmers and other Traders	IR9
Income Tax and Corporation Tax Capital Allowances on Agricultural or Forestry Buildings and Works	CA3
Income Tax Construction Industry Tax Deduction Scheme	IR14/15 & supplement 1977

Margaret Drummond

Back to basics: investment trusts

## Gearing, believe it or not, has nothing to do with cars

Investor confusion about the differences between investment and unit trusts is a hardy perennial. Despite recent strenuous efforts by the investment trust industry to make itself more clearly understood, the small saver is likely to have less knowledge of it than he does of unit trusts. The latter may, and do, advertise for funds, while the former cannot.

Both movements offer a form of collective investment. Both, theoretically, seek to give the investor a stake in a wider spread of investments than he or she could obtain individually. And both offer considerable tax advantages over the orthodox route of equity investment. But there the similarities end.

In this Back to Basics series we have already dealt with unit trusts—their aims, structure, and variations in the way an investment trust operates

can perhaps be explained most simply by looking at the differences between these two forms of managed funds.

An investment trust is a public company quoted on the London or other United Kingdom stock market and is what is known as a "closed end" fund. It has a fixed capital structure, incorporating equity (or share) capital and possibly fixed interest capital, but it does not have the right to issue further shares.

A unit trust, on the other hand, is an "open ended" fund where the number of shares, known as units, increases or decreases, according to the size of funds attracted from or withdrawn by the public. No other form of capital is permitted.

Units in a unit trust fund are quoted daily at a valuation calculated by its managers on the average discount has reached 40 per cent or more.

at the time. Share prices of investment trusts—and this is the confusing point to so many investors—are not directly linked to the market value of the investments. Their assets are traded in the stock market on the same basis as other quoted shares.

The law of supply and demand for an investment trust company's shares governs the price on the stock market, operating quite independently from the rise and fall in its asset value, the value of the shares in its underlying portfolio. For sometime investment trust shares have traded at below asset value per share or, as it is usually known, at a discount.

The discount, the difference between share price and asset value, can—and does—fluctuate and in recent years the average discount has reached 40 per cent or more. Uncommon it may be, but it

is not unknown for the share price to rise above the asset value—in the jargon, to stand at a premium to asset value. The rare occasions have been when a new fund, as several did in the early 1970s, holds out the prospect of particularly glamorous asset future or perhaps when a takeover bid is in prospect.

An investment trust is a freer animal than a unit trust. It can invest in United Kingdom or overseas equities, or government stocks, as can a unit trust, but it can also hold property, land and any other less orthodox investments which are not permitted in a unit trust.

The portfolio is managed by a professional firm of managers, which is usually represented on the board of directors, many of whom may be non-executive, which is answerable to shareholders in all the usual ways. Over the past few years investment trusts have tended to cater for a smaller number of professional management companies for reasons of economy.

There are no hard and fast rules on the fees charged for managing the investment portfolio. Charges range from 1 per cent of assets under management and are deducted at source. But the investor has to pay the full costs of buying and selling his shares in the market, including the jobber's spread.

While there is no minimum entry investment for an investment trust, it is plainly uneconomical to buy investment trust shares—or any other kind of shares—for the cost of a small parcel. There is the 2 per cent stamp duty on any purchase, plus 1½ per cent

stockbroker's commission and VAT—and, if the transaction is a very small one, the broker might well charge a basic minimum commission, say £10 per transaction, which would put his fees some way above 1½ per cent.

Traditionally, one of the major advantages that investment trusts had over unit trusts was that they were able to "gear up", giving holders of the equity a disproportionately large boost in asset value per share when the value of the whole portfolio was rising. Gearing is another feature of investment trust companies which tends to send the novice investor into a flint spin. It is really not all that difficult.

An investment trust's capital can be composed of ordinary shares and fixed interest stock. The rates of interest on debentures and preference shares are fixed and this provides the "gearing" or "leverage" element in the company's capital structure.

Take, as an example, a group with £1m capital, half of it in the form of equity, half in the form of fixed interest stock or shares. The £1m is invested in the usual way to make up the investment trust portfolio.

If the market value of the assets doubles, the portfolio becomes worth £2m, but equity shareholders will find that the proportion of the assets that they hold will have more than doubled. For the fixed capital element is still £1m, while the equity element is now worth, on paper £1½m—a rise of 200 per cent.

It can, of course, work just as dramatically in reverse. If the market value of the invest-

ments purchased with the original £1m capital falls to £500, the debenture holders and preference shareholders are still entitled to their £1m in the event of the company being wound up, but the equity holder would get nothing.

This, of course, is an extreme case and the value of the debentures and preference shares fluctuates on the stock market, though less markedly than the equity value, but it does demonstrate the way fixed borrowings have an impact on a fund's net assets a share.

Investment trust shareholders enjoy the same capital gains tax concession as unitholders. The shareholder receives a tax credit at half the basic rate of tax (at present 17½ per cent but expected to be 17 per cent in line with revenue tax cut proposals) so long as the trust is approved for tax purposes.

Capital gains of £5,000 or less in any tax year can be taxed at half the investor's marginal rate of income tax, so that a basic rate taxpayer making a small gain on selling unit or investment trust shares would be liable to tax on his gains at 17½ (17) per cent. This liability is offset by the tax credit of the same amount, taking his gains tax bill to zero.

The tax credit can be offset against the full 30 per cent gains tax, which means that the maximum gains tax payable on an investment trust disposal is 12½ (13) per cent.

Margaret Drummond

## Insurance

## Make a policy 'paid-up'—when it's hard to pay up

Unlike the case with most expenses, there is no increase in the premiums paid to a normal whole life or endowment assurance policy once it has started. As a result, it can be argued that the cost of meeting such premiums has dropped.

Nevertheless, with so many inescapable expenses rising increasingly it is becoming necessary to cut down on non-essentials; a policy arranged chiefly as a vehicle for savings may very well fall into that category. If it is necessary to discontinue a traditional savings-type life contract, often the immediate reaction is to surrender the policy for cash. Unfortunately, a fairly poor return is likely to be offered by the life office.

In the early years, the surrender value of a policy may be

appreciably less than the gross premiums which have been paid towards it. When a policy has been running for a long time, better figure may be realized by selling it to a third party, rather than by surrendering it.

Often the best course is not to dispose of the policy, but to make it "paid-up". This means that no further premiums have to be paid towards it and the policy remains in force—but for a reduced value. This reduced figure is payable when the policy becomes a claim in the normal way—whether at maturity or death.

In the case of an endowment policy where the number of premiums payable is known in advance, or a whole life policy where premiums cease to be payable—say, at the age of 65—most life offices reduce the

sum assured by the proportion that the number of premiums which will not be paid bears to the total premiums due. So, if five years' premiums have been paid to a 25-year £10,000 policy, the value would be reduced by 80 per cent, thus giving a paid-up value of £2,000.

Usually, if it is a profit-sharing policy, bonuses already attaching to the policy will be added to the paid-up value, without any reduction. But it does not follow that the policy will continue to share in the profits.

Understandably, many offices make it a condition that, if a policy has been converted to a paid-up one, so that no further premiums are payable, no further bonuses will be allocated to it.

On the other hand, some

offices allow policies to continue to participate in profits in respect of the paid-up value. And a few offices stipulate that a paid-up policy can continue to participate in profits provided premiums have been paid for a minimum of, say, five years.

Converting to a paid-up policy often has considerable advantages compared with surrendering it for cash. It means that the policy is still in force (albeit for reduced sum) and thus will provide some protection in the event of premature death. And, of course, the sum assured under a paid-up policy should be significantly higher than the surrender value.

If the cash obtainable from surrendering a policy is not needed, it stands to reason that normally it will be best to leave

the money invested with the life office where investment income is taxed favourably at not more than 57½ per cent, and there may be the addition of some bonuses to the sum assured in the years ahead.

Finally, if to save premium a policy is converted to a paid-up one, the loss of life cover may need to be made good. This can be achieved by means of term assurance (provided one has no health problems).

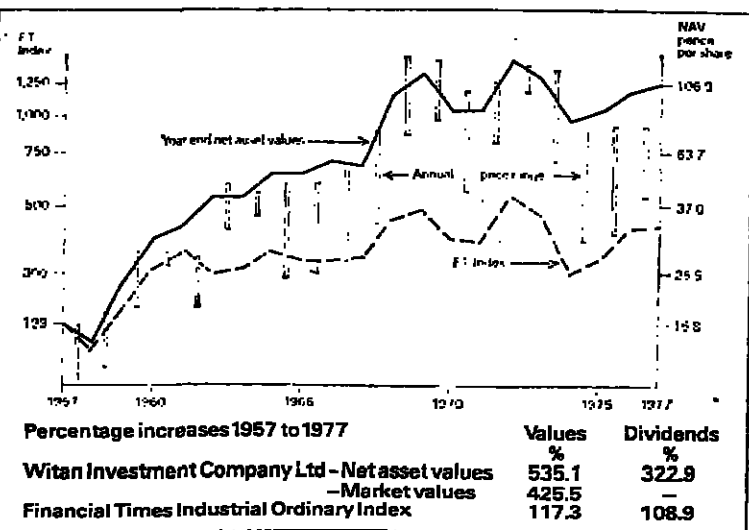
The cost of this cover should be quite low compared with the saving in premium under the main policy—provided one is happy for the term assurance to end before one gets to the age when the risk of death starts to rise quite sharply.

John Drummond

## Witan Investment Company Limited

"Over the past 20 years you will see that on every count, net asset value, market price and dividend increase, the Witan shareholder has done better than the Financial Times Index."

Mr. J. R. Henderson, in his Statement to shareholders, highlights the Company's long term achievements, and points out that, despite the current unpopularity of investment trusts, Witan is still fulfilling successfully the function for which it was formed, namely to provide a safe and progressive haven for savings.



In the year ended 30th April 1977:

Net asset value rose from 100.6p to 106.9p, an increase of 6.3%. Revenue before taxation increased by nearly £500,000 to £2,599,093. A total dividend of 1.90p as against 1.65p in 1976 is recommended.

Managed by Henderson Administration Limited



EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

## Market gloom over the pay outlook

London stock market has suffered its worst week this year as investors took a sceptical view of the likely level of the pay award coming in the autumn. Signs of upward pressure on interest rates have also been a cause of concern.

The FT Index lost 22 points over the five sessions and now stands at 431.5, down from 453.5 at the start of the week. The pessimists are already talking about the start of a bear market, but more talk held view, especially among chartists, is that the index will not fall below 400 at that level will stimulate a good deal of buying interest. The week began in uncertainty, but the market moved steadily upwards, ending on a high note.

Opposition to the government's suggested 10 per cent pay rise limit mounted, as an assurance from the C that it would try to keep wages within this limit. Little reassurance the market was further depressed, but a rise in minimum wage rate was on the cards. On Wednesday there were signs of a "bargain hunt" at the lower levels, but the mood quickly turned sour, as the chairman of the Turbines, down 18p to 109p, and the account drew down the market.

Lower profits and the passing of the dividend brought a collapse in the shares of the Collyer engineering group. They lost 32p to 40p over the week, as the building sector there was some mild disappointment in the figures from Johnson-Richard Tiles, down 17p to 186p, and timber group Magnet Southern. As a newly incorporated Magnet Southern was free of dividend, but the payment did not live up to some expectations and the shares dropped 10p to 140p.

David Mott

## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's Low	Company	Movement	Comment
170p	Burt Boulton	38p to 178p	Back to profits
170p	Charrington Ind	11p to 57p	Laird bid
11p	Rainers	5p to 101p	Speculative interest
250p	Thariss Sulphur	40p to 320p	Property revaluation
22p	York Trailer	5p to 48p	Strong interim
188p	Assoc. Deities	22p to 275p	Profit-taking
72p	Courtauld	18p to 109p	Chairman's review
40p	Fairay	32p to 40p	Lower profits and no dividend
115p	Haslemere	25p to 192p	Lower asset values
72p	Trust Houses	13p to 142p	Restaurant dispute

## Piccadilly goes east

Piccadilly Fund Managers is one of the smaller unit trusts, with some £5m under its wing. This week it announced the expansion of its international funds with the launch of Piccadilly Far East and the promise of an American fund to follow in the autumn.

These days no ambitious unit trust group can hope to offer comprehensive service to the investor without having some overseas funds to provide a complete, and fairly cheap, hedge against domestic inflation. Far East funds in general have enjoyed a good ride over the last few years, with the most

ably managed producing spectacular growth. While it is too much to expect this to continue at the same pace indefinitely, Piccadilly plans to spread its Far East portfolio fairly widely, with a 10 per cent investment apiece in Japan, Hongkong and Singapore/Malaysia, 10 per cent in Australia and 15 per cent in United Kingdom shares with substantial Far East interests.

The fund aims at long-term capital growth—the initial yield from investments is expected to be 3 per cent. The minimum initial subscription is £250.

## Unit trust performance

Median and income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unit trust index 1972-5: rise from January 1, 1977: +18.3%. Average change offer to bid net income included, over past 12 months: +7%; over three years: +52.5%.

Anderson Unit Trust	45.6	135.4	4.4	66.0
Anderson Cap F	45.4	135.4	4.4	29.0
Anderson Tech	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Gen	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Int	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Div	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Inv	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Prop	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Real	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Com	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Med	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ag	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson En	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Tra	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ser	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Pub	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rec	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ent	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sport	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Art	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Mus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Lit	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Sci	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Soc	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Rel	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Con	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Ind	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8
Anderson Bus	29.8	67.7	3.8	41.8</



## MARKET REPORTS

**COPPER:** Cash wire bars gained 0.50 and three months was up 0.25. Afternoon: Cash wire bars, 87.50-88.00; three months, 87.50-88.00. Cash cathodes, 87.50-88.00; three months, 87.50-88.00. London Metal Exchange: Copper, 87.50-88.00; three months, 87.50-88.00. Settlement: 87.50-88.00. Sales, 20 lots.

## Commodities

**Settlement:** 26.50-27.00. Sales, 20 lots. (mainly current).  
**WTI:** Standard cash gained 0.10 and three months was up 0.25. Afternoon: Standard cash, 26.50-27.00; three months, 26.50-27.00. Sales, 20 lots. Settlement: 26.50-27.00. Sales, 20 lots.

## Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	8 1/2
Consolidated Crdts	8 1/2
First London Secs	8 1/2
C. Hoare & Co	8 1/2
Lloyds Bank	8 1/2
Midland Bank	8 1/2
Nat Westminster	8 1/2
Ross Westmore	8 1/2
Shenley Trust	11 1/2
Williams & Glyn's	8 1/2

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 3% over 23.000, 3 1/2% over 23.000, 3 1/2% over 23.000.

## M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE &amp; CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HF. Tel: 01-638 8651

High	Low	Company	Price	Chs	Div	P	P-E
139	27	Airsprung Ord	39	—	4.2	10.9	7.3
136	100	Airsprung 181% CULS	136	—	18.4	13.6	—
143	55	Armstrong Rhodes	143	—	8.2	5.8	7.1
143	55	Deborah Ord	143	—	8.2	5.8	7.1
149	140	Deborah 171% CULS	149	—	17.5	11.8	—
134	120	Frederick Parker	134	—	11.5	8.6	6.5
88	45	Henry Sykes	86	—	5.0	11.8	8.3
143	55	Jackson Group	143	—	6.0	11.3	—
84	55	James Burroughs	84	—	7.1	7.7	7.7
286	188	Robert Jenkins	278	—	27.0	9.7	4.7
24	8	Twink Ord	11	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54	Twink Ord	67	—	12.0	19.3	—
67	54						



100

**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
*"Afore ye go"*

COMMON STOCKS									
Company	Price	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Dividend	Yield
3M	110.00	+1.00	100	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	100.00	+1.00	100	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	120.00	+1.00	100	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	150.00	+1.00	100	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	80.00	+1.00	100	81.00	79.00	80.00	80.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	90.00	+1.00	100	91.00	89.00	90.00	90.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	110.00	+1.00	100	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	130.00	+1.00	100	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	140.00	+1.00	100	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	160.00	+1.00	100	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	180.00	+1.00	100	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	190.00	+1.00	100	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	100.00	+1.00	100	101.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	110.00	+1.00	100	111.00	109.00	110.00	110.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	120.00	+1.00	100	121.00	119.00	120.00	120.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	130.00	+1.00	100	131.00	129.00	130.00	130.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	140.00	+1.00	100	141.00	139.00	140.00	140.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	150.00	+1.00	100	151.00	149.00	150.00	150.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	160.00	+1.00	100	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	170.00	+1.00	100	171.00	169.00	170.00	170.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	180.00	+1.00	100	181.00	179.00	180.00	180.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	190.00	+1.00	100	191.00	189.00	190.00	190.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	200.00	+1.00	100	201.00	199.00	200.00	200.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	210.00	+1.00	100	211.00	209.00	210.00	210.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	220.00	+1.00	100	221.00	219.00	220.00	220.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	230.00	+1.00	100	231.00	229.00	230.00	230.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	240.00	+1.00	100	241.00	239.00	240.00	240.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	250.00	+1.00	100	251.00	249.00	250.00	250.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	260.00	+1.00	100	261.00	259.00	260.00	260.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	270.00	+1.00	100	271.00	269.00	270.00	270.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	280.00	+1.00	100	281.00	279.00	280.00	280.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	290.00	+1.00	100	291.00	289.00	290.00	290.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	300.00	+1.00	100	301.00	299.00	300.00	300.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	310.00	+1.00	100	311.00	309.00	310.00	310.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	320.00	+1.00	100	321.00	319.00	320.00	320.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	330.00	+1.00	100	331.00	329.00	330.00	330.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	340.00	+1.00	100	341.00	339.00	340.00	340.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	350.00	+1.00	100	351.00	349.00	350.00	350.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	360.00	+1.00	100	361.00	359.00	360.00	360.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	370.00	+1.00	100	371.00	369.00	370.00	370.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	380.00	+1.00	100	381.00	379.00	380.00	380.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	390.00	+1.00	100	391.00	389.00	390.00	390.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	400.00	+1.00	100	401.00	399.00	400.00	400.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	410.00	+1.00	100	411.00	409.00	410.00	410.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	420.00	+1.00	100	421.00	419.00	420.00	420.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	430.00	+1.00	100	431.00	429.00	430.00	430.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	440.00	+1.00	100	441.00	439.00	440.00	440.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	450.00	+1.00	100	451.00	449.00	450.00	450.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	460.00	+1.00	100	461.00	459.00	460.00	460.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	470.00	+1.00	100	471.00	469.00	470.00	470.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	480.00	+1.00	100	481.00	479.00	480.00	480.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	490.00	+1.00	100	491.00	489.00	490.00	490.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	500.00	+1.00	100	501.00	499.00	500.00	500.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	510.00	+1.00	100	511.00	509.00	510.00	510.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	520.00	+1.00	100	521.00	519.00	520.00	520.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	530.00	+1.00	100	531.00	529.00	530.00	530.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	540.00	+1.00	100	541.00	539.00	540.00	540.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	550.00	+1.00	100	551.00	549.00	550.00	550.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	560.00	+1.00	100	561.00	559.00	560.00	560.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	570.00	+1.00	100	571.00	569.00	570.00	570.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	580.00	+1.00	100	581.00	579.00	580.00	580.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	590.00	+1.00	100	591.00	589.00	590.00	590.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	600.00	+1.00	100	601.00	599.00	600.00	600.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	610.00	+1.00	100	611.00	609.00	610.00	610.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	620.00	+1.00	100	621.00	619.00	620.00	620.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	630.00	+1.00	100	631.00	629.00	630.00	630.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	640.00	+1.00	100	641.00	639.00	640.00	640.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	650.00	+1.00	100	651.00	649.00	650.00	650.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	660.00	+1.00	100	661.00	659.00	660.00	660.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	670.00	+1.00	100	671.00	669.00	670.00	670.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	680.00	+1.00	100	681.00	679.00	680.00	680.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	690.00	+1.00	100	691.00	689.00	690.00	690.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	700.00	+1.00	100	701.00	699.00	700.00	700.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	710.00	+1.00	100	711.00	709.00	710.00	710.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	720.00	+1.00	100	721.00	719.00	720.00	720.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	730.00	+1.00	100	731.00	729.00	730.00	730.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	740.00	+1.00	100	741.00	739.00	740.00	740.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	750.00	+1.00	100	751.00	749.00	750.00	750.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	760.00	+1.00	100	761.00	759.00	760.00	760.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	770.00	+1.00	100	771.00	769.00	770.00	770.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	780.00	+1.00	100	781.00	779.00	780.00	780.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	790.00	+1.00	100	791.00	789.00	790.00	790.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	800.00	+1.00	100	801.00	799.00	800.00	800.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	810.00	+1.00	100	811.00	809.00	810.00	810.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	820.00	+1.00	100	821.00	819.00	820.00	820.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	830.00	+1.00	100	831.00	829.00	830.00	830.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	840.00	+1.00	100	841.00	839.00	840.00	840.00	1.00	4.5%
IBM	850.00	+1.00	100	851.00	849.00	850.00	850.00	1.00	4.5%
Johnson & Johnson	860.00	+1.00	100	861.00	859.00	860.00	860.00	1.00	4.5%
McDonald's	870.00	+1.00	100	871.00	869.00	870.00	870.00	1.00	4.5%
Microsoft	880.00	+1.00	100	881.00	879.00	880.00	880.00	1.00	4.5%
Oracle	890.00	+1.00	100	891.00	889.00	890.00	890.00	1.00	4.5%
Procter & Gamble	900.00	+1.00	100	901.00	899.00	900.00	900.00	1.00	4.5%
United Technologies	910.00	+1.00	100	911.00	909.00	910.00	910.00	1.00	4.5%
Walmart	920.00	+1.00	100	921.00	919.00	920.00	920.00	1.00	4.5%
Yield	930.00	+1.00	100	931.00	929.00	930.00	930.00	1.00	4.5%
3M	940.00	+1.00	100	941.00	939.00	940.00	940.00	1.00	4.5%
Alcoa	950.00	+1.00	100	951.00	949.00	950.00	950.00	1.00	4.5%
Amgen	960.00	+1.00	100	961.00	959.00	960.00	960.00	1.00	4.5%
Boeing	970.00	+1.00	100	971.00	969.00	970.00	970.00	1.00	4.5%
Chrysler	980.00	+1.00	100	981.00	979.00	980.00	980.00	1.00	4.5%
Exxon	990.00	+1.00	100	991.00	989.00	990.00	990.00	1.00	4.5%
General Electric	1000.00	+1.00	100	1001.00	999.00	1000.00	1000.00	1.00	4.5%



## Weekend

## SHOP AROUND

Sheila Black

I might end this summer looking like an apple since I seem to keep getting apple drinks, from cider to plain juice, to try. Even in Israel I was offered apple juice more often than orange or other citrus juices despite the latter being natives of that land.

The latest is Coppella Pure Apple Juice, which I first tasted and enjoyed over breakfast at the Connaught Hotel in London. Coppella tastes entirely of Cox's Orange Pippins although the "at least 75 per cent of Cox's juices" are actually balanced with the juice of tart apples like Bramleys to fix the Cox's sweetness and to enhance flavour which might seem flat otherwise.

The juice is cloudy because there is no fine filtering after the mechanical juicing and I love the fresh, pure taste as a result. It even smells of autumn orchards or apple store lofts. Any blemished apples have their faults cut out carefully by hand before

the apples reach the juicer and the land on which they grow in Suffolk is fed organically as much as possible, with pesticides kept to the barest minimum and with organic feed and fertilizer used for the trees. These latter are grown in various formations to ensure maximum yield and to facilitate harvesting.

Coppella juices were born when the Peakes, the family that runs the Boxford fruit farm, began worrying about the possible effect of the EEC on apples. There are so many good apples in Britain which may never reach the standard size for sale under EEC regulations and the juicing enabled the use of such fruit. The results are delicious and you can buy it at about 46p per 25-fluid-ounce bottle from health food shops, many supermarkets, even more delicatessen shops, all branches of Safeways and a lot of department store food halls. Distributed by Schweppes (Agencies) 200-206 The Vale, Golders Green, London NW11 8SR.

Vera di Palma, FCCA, FTII, is tax correspondent for *The Times* besides professionally coping with the tax problems of clients who testify to her thoroughness and expertise. You can take her into your home as an adviser for a mere £4.75 including VAT and postage.

Vera has made an ingenious and useful audio cassette which guides you firmly and carefully step by step along the complex path of completing those annual tax returns which may still be lying in the domestic

or office pending tray because you cannot get around to filling them in. The tape is matched to the 1977/78 returns and obviates the need for looking up those scrappy leaflets or reference books. She uses no professional jargon, no obscure terms, no purely financial words except where they are both necessary and well known but goes through the chore clearly and comprehensively in a clear voice, with brief explanations.

She makes sure that you claim every allowance that is rightfully yours, smooths your puzzled brow and builds up your confidence. Even if you have an accountant or similar professional adviser, her cassette advice is useful because it will help you to know what to collect together for him or her. The cassette's title is as simple and direct as Vera's voice and you can buy "How to prepare your 1977/78 tax return" on sound cassette for £4.75 from Mobile Training and Exhibitions, Knights Place, Warwick CV36 5PG (telephone 060 864370). It may sound trite to remind you to give your name and address but you would be surprised by the number of people who write to order merchandise without doing so, and the poor company is landed with a bad reputation for belated dispatch. Many have to write letters c/o the payer's bank and thank heaven for account numbers since the cheque writer's name is not always legible and there are still some cheques not printed with names. Postal orders are the worst because there is no way of identifying the sender and selling firms have to wait for annoyed letters.



At Divertimenti you can find everything you might possibly need for jamming, preserving and putting up fruit and vegetables in any shape or form, together with a book on making cheeses, farm style, at home.

The cheese kit is a lot of money—the press and mould are £48.50 and there are many accessories that add up to something around £85 to £90—the book itself is £3.75 plus 65p postage. The way cheese is rising in price, the kit just might prove itself for those with access to unlimited milk. For myself, I like to buy cheeses by the truckle (5lb or about 7 or 8lb), fresh from the Somerset farm and at the same price per lb as cheddar cheese in shops. Strong, yet not so strong that it burns lips and palate, the Chevron cheeses from Somerset are delicious, soft on arrival, easy to keep, slow to crumble or go hard, and very moist.

They have so many regular customers that you often have to wait your turn for an order, or even to get on to the list and you certainly need to start placing Christmas gift orders right now. But they make original presents, these truckles of cheese, and think how many meals you can make with cheese, as our TV sets keep trying to prove. Just now, with so many people on holiday, the cheese queue might be shorter so do telephone or write to Chevron Farm Shop, Priory Farm, Chewton Mendip, Bath, BA3 4NT, Somerset (Chewton Mendip 560). My last 8lb truckle (the name for a round, muslin-encased cheese) was £6.44 but it shares or lasts well and is worth the postage for the condition in which it arrives as well as for the better flavour. Divertimenti is at 68 Marylebone Lane, London, W1.

Among my favourite kitchen shops are the two little Cucina branches at 4 Ladbroke Grove, near the corner with Holland Park, and at 8 Englands Lane, Hampstead, London, NW3. Both are stuffed with mugs, mugs, series, pine and cane things, mainly for kitchen and garden and both do leaflets for mail order, with good descriptive drawings and updated prices—the mail order from the Hampstead shop.

A spaghetti server, reminiscent of a worn bath brush, is every bit as useful as it is fun to stand in your jar of wooden kitchen spoons and other tools—I always think the best wooden things look and keep best, standing up in a jar or wooden box and baste them in drawers where they are hidden. Furthermore, wood dries slowly and should not be shut away in case it acquires a slight mustiness open-airing in an open jar prevents this. This one costs 89p plus 21p postage and the wooden times really do make serving spaghetti easy if, like me, you cook it in the longest sauce you can find.

The bamboo mirror is pretty anywhere, in cloakroom, spare or girl's bedroom, garden room or where you will. The Chinese umbrella is good for garden days and rather an attractive item of decor for garden rooms if hung so that it can be readily taken down for use—£28.35 for the mirror and £3.88 for the umbrella (70p postage). The mirror, alas, is only for personal shoppers and cannot be mailed for obvious reasons.

At Cucina you will find enchanting little shelf units, plenty of plant pot holders of which the Portuguese ones will tempt you with their charm despite the price. Lovely turquoise goblets that hold African wine or wine, aprons of all kinds, those delightful Spong reproduction coffee grinders, tube squeezers and all manner of case products abound at both Cucina so, if you cannot visit to spend, do send for the leaflets—4p in stamps—and shop from wherever you are.



Trevor Sutton

The Times Special Offer

## A toast to the craftsman's art

There was so much demand for our special jubilee offer pewter plate, cast from an original mould by James Yates, master pewterer of the late eighteenth century, finished by hand and embellished with the Yates touchmarks at Pewterers' Hall as well as the crowned X, the mark of supreme quality, that we thought it would be nice to offer a goblet to go with it. A Yates goblet, of course. The goblet bears the jubilee symbol and dates but the coat of arms is a "special" for which per-

mission had to be obtained from the Chamberlain's office—the difference is in the flowers at the feet of the animals.

The goblet is, of course, made from modern pewter—95 per cent tin to 4 per cent antimony—and has the dull gleam of modern pewter, a gleam missing from the old leaden pewter. The goblet is a darkish but noble colour, and the shape is one that gave rise to the majority of pewter goblet shapes of the 1780s as well as to modern counterparts. As

with the plate, it is cast from an antique mould and finished entirely by hand.

If you have never drunk from pewter, I can recommend it. Today's pewter is easy to wash and keep clean, lovely on the table and nothing like the leaden tankards of old which were fine for beer but just not for fine wines. Yet pewter is the perfect material for drinking light or fine wines and one connoisseur I know always serves champagne in pewter, in small glass-bottomed tankards or beakers.

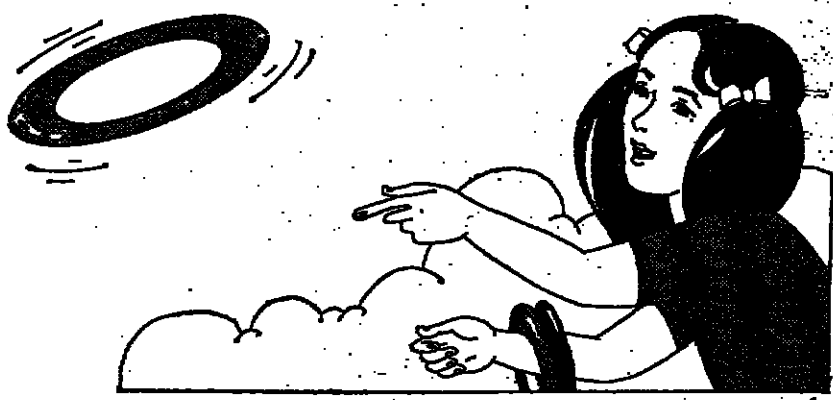
Pewter keeps drinks cold (or hot) and adds no odd taste to even the lightest of wines. The rim is neither cold nor sharp to the lips as silver often is, and the hand is better insulated from the temperature of the drink than with silver. It is terrific for mulled wine, which is coming back into fashion as a way of serving inexpensive wines, especially as winter encroaches into summer months. If serving with a red wine, lay the goblets out well in advance and they take on the exact temperature of the room and of the wine. For cold wines, they are excellent as they are but some people put them in the refrigerator for a short time before laying the table.

The shape is one of those that settle comfortably in the hand, and the weight is beautifully balanced. It holds a really generous glass, and is equally good for serving cold water or lager.

We photographed it with the plate (10½ inches diameter) to remind you of the latter and to show you how they live together in perfect harmony. Each goblet costs £21.50—lot of money but a very good price for the hand-crafted piece and at least it can never break, needs little or no cleaning and could last for ever as an heirloom for children and grandchildren.

The plate, which was £27.50 during March, April and May, is now £29 for new customers and much of the blame rests with the price of tin which has followed the skyward path of so many commodities. The price includes postage and packing.

Those who live in or visit London can see both goblet and plate at The Pewter Centre, 87 Abingdon Road, London W8 (01-937 4118 or 01-373 7025). Orders to *The Times* should take no more than a month for delivery and you can see both plate and goblet at *The Times* offices (provided you can meet all the security regulations so be sure to have some identity with you or at least bring this article with you). Christine Westwood at New Printing House Square, London WC1 (01 837 1234 extension 500) will answer any questions. Do not send orders directly to Christine or this address, please, but to the address on the coupon. Only British addresses can be supplied except by special arrangement and extra postage or delivery charges.



Lyn Gray

A *Times* reader wrote to tell me of the inexpensive joy his family had got from Whiz rings. His description enabled us to give Hamley's enough data to identify it and we had it sketched as our choice for summer holiday toy for most ages. It is so lightweight that it adds nothing to the impediments of summer outings and picnics, more often gets brought in from the garden than left out to catch under the mower because children love either to whizz it or to bounce it back towards home as they are called in at close of play.

The Whiz ring has a wide rim (nearly two inches) which is concave on one side and obviously convex on the other. You can become skilful about whizzing it so that it curves around trees or posts, runs fast or slowly through the air and it is a good game to try to propel it slowly and to catch it before it lands, chasing it only after starting the whizz. You can throw it at the floor and bounce it, or you can bounce it off walls and see

that it never hits the floor. Or, wherever you bounce it you can play at chasing it and keeping it airborne after the first bounce. Play horseshoes by trying to ring a post or stub of a tree branch or some such target. Use it in the water, throw two together and generally spend hours with the thing. Larger ones are nine inches in diameter and cost 38p for three, while the smaller ones, six inches in diameter, are three for 28p (ask for Mini Whiz ring) and both can be whizzed for up to 100 feet. Hamley's sell by mail for 15p postage up to two sets from their address at Regent Street, London, W1.

It is not easy to buy such cheap fun these days. I am sure most toy-shops have them and they are packed in three—red, yellow and blue plastic rings together. Adults throw them for the other to catch on his or her arm, toddlers seem to use them as floating lifebelts for lightweight, waterproof dolls and animals. Made and marketed by Hales, PO Box 33, Harrowbrook Road, Hincley, Leicestershire.



I never know whether or not Swish products called themselves that because they look just that or because the original curtain tracks resulted in the gentlest swish at a time when most other curtain rails were clattering rather more noisily. Both would be good reasons and their new kitchen dispensers of aluminium foil, cling film and paper towels live up to Swish standards.

The cling film dispenser prevents that insane maddening curling of this uncannily recalcitrant material by locking the material while cutting the edge. The same action does make for neater rip-offs with all three materials although the other two behave better than cling film. The white plastic casings have acrylic facades in either smoky grey or clear brown and all are designed for wall-fixing or fitting to worktops. The kitchen towel dispenser is 9 inches long and costs about £4.17. The cling-film version is 12 inches and £3.60 while the extra-width foil or greaseproof paper model is 22 inches long and about £5.10. Stockists include Harrods, John Lewis at Oxford Street and one or two branches, Fenwick and other leading stores or kitchen supply shops.

Please complete the coupon carefully—UK addresses only. Normal delivery within 28 days from receipt of order. Queries, not orders, to Christine Westwood at 18 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG or on 01-637 7951.

Send to: Jubilee Pewter, Selective Market Place, 18 Ogle Street, London W1P 7LG.

I would like ..... Pewter Plate(s) at £29.00 each and ..... Pewter Goblet(s) at £21.50 each. My cheque/PO for £..... made payable to Selective Market Place Ltd., is enclosed.

Name .....  
Address .....

Postcode .....

Times Newspapers Limited,  
Reg Office,  
New Printing House Square,  
London WC1X 9EZ  
No. agents England.



From Saturday, July 30, you can see a superb exhibition of glass and china at Harrods. A magnificent new collection of Boehm porcelain is based upon some of the treasures of Tutankhamun. Some of the pieces, in limited editions, will cost money—in all the prices range from £23 to £1,808.

Nearly 150 Doulton figurines will be there to represent the company's complete range and to be sold as a special collection for £7,000 but there will also be 10,000 Doulton figurines to be bought individually. Delicately decorated Minton fine bone china in white and pale blue from the "Pate sur Pate" pattern which has a raised gold design. Haviland of Limoges shows "Bahrain", a clear red pattern also with 24 carat raised gold. Each piece can be created for £3.50 extra. Then there will be a Dresden coffee service in the "Marie Antoinette" pattern and some unusual porcelain, also from Dresden. A unique collection of Waterford, designed by the crystal cutters themselves, show a wide variety of the best in crystal cutting but prices begin at £125.

Webb Corbett's full lead crystal includes a hand-engraved wine service for eight, exclusive to Harrods and priced at £1,838 among other pieces for less money. The display is fantastic and well worth a visit even if you plan only to stand and stare. Open until September 17.



If you have been watching figures at auction sales you may have noticed that glass paperweights have boomed beyond most other objects. Spink, devotees of the paperweight at anything from £7 to £70,000, according to whether you buy modern or antique, has designed a jubilee paperweight, beautifully made in rich purple with pink roses separating groups of four green canes which run to a total of 20 canes to frame the Queen's face while 25 canes surround the whole perimeter to celebrate the 25-year reign. One of the jubilee's better offers at £250.

Sundays of solar energy should see the Solar Show in the grounds of Bedford College, Regents Park, open from 10 am to 7 pm daily until July 31.



## HOME &amp; GARDEN



There really is no comparison top quality at lowest prices

Wide selection of leather upholstery and dining 3 piece suites and dining room furniture

## A Special Message to all Repro-Lovers!

Slaughter in Edmonton

I now have the biggest collection of Reproduction Furniture assembled under one roof. I will sell at prices that will deliberately undercut any of my competitors. So before you buy, come and talk to me for a deal unobtainable elsewhere.

Yours sincerely, *Paul Towner*

23 different styles of chairs

OPEN DAILY 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. 01-807 3132 SUNDAY 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. 62 FORE ST., EDMONTON, N.18 Trade Enquiries Welcomed

**C.P. HART**  
LONDON

SAVE MONEY ON KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

COME ALONG AND SEE OUR EXTENSIVE RANGE, ONE OF THE LARGEST DISPLAYS IN LONDON. COMPARE OUR PRICES. KITCHEN & BATHROOM FURNITURE

**C. P. HART & SONS LTD.**  
Tewinham Terrace, Hercules Road, S.E.1. Telephone: 01-928 5866 (4 lines)  
Only 400 yards from Big Ben

**THE QUERRY GARDEN**

VERSATILE GARDEN, BATH AND SUNBATH FURNITURE

Our range of elegant, contemporary, comfortable, this range of strong, light, and durable garden furniture with its modern, minimalist white acrylic finish, is completely rustproof and will retain its good looks for years. The furniture is made to order, it makes excellent indoor-outdoor furniture for free delivery to you.

Dist. by: International Technical Services Ltd., Ltd. 100, St. Peter's, London, W.1.

**TRADE PRICES OFFERED!**

**BATHROOM SUITES**  
FROM WHITE TO BLACK

Large selection of modern bathroom suites, complete with free delivery to you. We have a large stock of modern, stylish, and durable bathroom suites, complete with free delivery to you. We have a large stock of modern, stylish, and durable bathroom suites, complete with free delivery to you.

**ASTON MATTHEWS LTD**  
100, St. Peter's, London, W.1.

**PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS**  
EXPERT RESTORATION

Free estimates given. Collection and delivery arranged.

**DIANA LAWSON**  
10 High St., Hammersmith, W.6.  
Tel: Hammersmith 7910.

**Homelights**  
100, St. Peter's, London, W.1.  
Tel: 01-928 5866

**STOP BURGLARS WITH HARLEY ALARMS**

Specialists in professional security systems for D.V. and P.V. systems. We have a large stock of modern, stylish, and durable security systems, complete with free delivery to you. We have a large stock of modern, stylish, and durable security systems, complete with free delivery to you.

**HARLEY SECURITY SYSTEMS LTD.**  
100, St. Peter's, London, W.1.

**INVEST IN PLEASURE WITH A PENNINE POOL**

100, St. Peter's, London, W.1.

**POOL, SNOOKER & BILLIARDS TABLES**

Direct Sales. New and Secondhand. Immediate Delivery. Recovery Service. Anywhere.

**TRENT VALLEY LEISURE**  
34-36 LINCOLN STREET, OLD BARNFORD, NOTTINGHAM  
Tel: 0582 78277



**CRABTREE GARDENS**  
The London Garden Centre  
Landscape and Outdoor Landscaping  
Open Sundays  
42/46 Crabtree Lane, Fulham, London SW6  
Tel: 01-385 6280

**Austin Kaye**  
Specialists in fine 2nd Hand Watches  
OMEGA, ROLEX, LONGINES, PATEK & VACHERON, Superlative Chronometers, Jewellery & Fine Art. Part exchange welcome. 100, St. Peter's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-928 5866

**Fabulous Bathrooms**  
Superb hand made CERAMIC TILES

**BATHS & TILES LTD.**  
290 Muswell Hill Broadway, London N.10  
Tel: 01-444 8200/8201

**LOUNGE SUITES - GALORE!**

TRADE DIRECT FURNITURE SERVICE  
NEW BRANCH NOW OPEN  
4/5 Temple Fortune Parade, Bridge Lane  
TEMPLE FORTUNE, LONDON N.W.11 01-458 7555

THIS SUNDAY 24 JULY  
9.30 a.m. - 2 p.m.  
Monday - Friday 9 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

TRADE DIRECT FURNITURE SERVICE  
AND ALSO AT 285 Backley Road London E2, Tel: 01-733 5125

**ELECTRIC SHOWER POWER**

WITH OUR NEW INSTANT ELECTRIC SHOWERS

8 showers for the cost of a bath. Use electricity and water only when showering. Operates at turn of tap. Complete with chrome tap, coupling, chrome hose, bracket, hand set and shower unit. £19.75 inc. VAT, carriage and insurance.

OR TYPE B. As type A but includes a height adjustment rail in place of the bracket. Ideal for families. £24.95 inc. VAT, carriage and insurance.

Size 10" x 5" x 3"

OR send for our price list of 60 electric showers and accessories. Send 10p for price list. (extra 50p). Money back if not satisfied. Personal callers welcome.

**A. C. TITCHEN (Home Improvements) Ltd.**  
153 Church Rd, Redditch, St. George, Oxford OX5 3LH. Tel: 0562 155413

**MEPSTEIN**  
1893 1893 70 YEARS OLD THIS YEAR

UNCHALLENGED LEADERSHIP.

Leading experts now recognize us as manufacturers of the finest quality Lounge Furniture in this country. As we are the only upholsterers exclusively selling our own products direct to you, we can offer savings of at least 25% off normal retail prices.

WAKE NO MISTAKE - BUY THE BEST. Recognition of Lounge Suites is the mark.

100, St. Peter's, London, W.1. Tel: 01-928 5866

**PRINCE KITCHENS LTD.**

Offer the COMPLETE service

EXPERT PLANNING AND PROMPT DELIVERY OF LEADING EUROPEAN KITCHENS  
FITTING/TILING/PLUMBING/ELECTRICAL

Talk to us about your dream kitchen at

1 HALLS WELLS PARADE, TEMPLE FORTUNE, LONDON, N.W.11 01-458 7555

28 HIGH STREET, PINNERS, MIDDLESEX. 01-423 1088

**HORNS**

Audio Radio Television

61x South Parade, Sunningwell, Oxford OX2 7JR  
Telephone (0865) 511241

**BASILISK PRESS**  
New Shop

Carries the best limited edition and private press books now published in Britain. Contemporary prints, hand-colored papers, fine bindings.

5p - 250p  
9.30-5.30 MONDAY-SATURDAY  
Newly: Underground Balcony Park  
22 ENGLANDS LANE, HANOVER, LONDON, N.W.3.  
01-722 2142

## POSTAL SHOPPING

**PLASTIC COATED SHELVING**

TRUCK, HYGIENIC, SUPER PLASTIC COATED SHELVING. JUST DELIVERED. Washable. Adj. every 2 ins. Few nuts and bolts.

24" x 36" x 12" 5h.	£7.95
24" x 36" x 18" 5h.	£9.95
24" x 36" x 24" 5h.	£11.95
24" x 36" x 30" 5h.	£13.95
24" x 36" x 36" 5h.	£15.95
24" x 36" x 42" 5h.	£17.95
24" x 36" x 48" 5h.	£19.95
24" x 36" x 54" 5h.	£21.95
24" x 36" x 60" 5h.	£23.95
24" x 36" x 66" 5h.	£25.95
24" x 36" x 72" 5h.	£27.95
24" x 36" x 78" 5h.	£29.95
24" x 36" x 84" 5h.	£31.95
24" x 36" x 90" 5h.	£33.95
24" x 36" x 96" 5h.	£35.95
24" x 36" x 102" 5h.	£37.95
24" x 36" x 108" 5h.	£39.95
24" x 36" x 114" 5h.	£41.95
24" x 36" x 120" 5h.	£43.95
24" x 36" x 126" 5h.	£45.95
24" x 36" x 132" 5h.	£47.95
24" x 36" x 138" 5h.	£49.95
24" x 36" x 144" 5h.	£51.95
24" x 36" x 150" 5h.	£53.95
24" x 36" x 156" 5h.	£55.95
24" x 36" x 162" 5h.	£57.95
24" x 36" x 168" 5h.	£59.95
24" x 36" x 174" 5h.	£61.95
24" x 36" x 180" 5h.	£63.95
24" x 36" x 186" 5h.	£65.95
24" x 36" x 192" 5h.	£67.95
24" x 36" x 198" 5h.	£69.95
24" x 36" x 204" 5h.	£71.95
24" x 36" x 210" 5h.	£73.95
24" x 36" x 216" 5h.	£75.95
24" x 36" x 222" 5h.	£77.95
24" x 36" x 228" 5h.	£79.95
24" x 36" x 234" 5h.	£81.95
24" x 36" x 240" 5h.	£83.95
24" x 36" x 246" 5h.	£85.95
24" x 36" x 252" 5h.	£87.95
24" x 36" x 258" 5h.	£89.95
24" x 36" x 264" 5h.	£91.95
24" x 36" x 270" 5h.	£93.95
24" x 36" x 276" 5h.	£95.95
24" x 36" x 282" 5h.	£97.95
24" x 36" x 288" 5h.	£99.95
24" x 36" x 294" 5h.	£101.95
24" x 36" x 300" 5h.	£103.95
24" x 36" x 306" 5h.	£105.95
24" x 36" x 312" 5h.	£107.95
24" x 36" x 318" 5h.	£109.95
24" x 36" x 324" 5h.	£111.95
24" x 36" x 330" 5h.	£113.95
24" x 36" x 336" 5h.	£115.95
24" x 36" x 342" 5h.	£117.95
24" x 36" x 348" 5h.	£119.95
24" x 36" x 354" 5h.	£121.95
24" x 36" x 360" 5h.	£123.95
24" x 36" x 366" 5h.	£125.95
24" x 36" x 372" 5h.	£127.95
24" x 36" x 378" 5h.	£129.95
24" x 36" x 384" 5h.	£131.95
24" x 36" x 390" 5h.	£133.95
24" x 36" x 396" 5h.	£135.95
24" x 36" x 402" 5h.	£137.95
24" x 36" x 408" 5h.	£139.95
24" x 36" x 414" 5h.	£141.95
24" x 36" x 420" 5h.	£143.95
24" x 36" x 426" 5h.	£145.95
24" x 36" x 432" 5h.	£147.95
24" x 36" x 438" 5h.	£149.95
24" x 36" x 444" 5h.	£151.95
24" x 36" x 450" 5h.	£153.95
24" x 36" x 456" 5h.	£155.95
24" x 36" x 462" 5h.	£157.95
24" x 36" x 468" 5h.	£159.95
24" x 36" x 474" 5h.	£161.95
24" x 36" x 480" 5h.	£163.95
24" x 36" x 486" 5h.	£165.95
24" x 36" x 492" 5h.	£167.95
24" x 36" x 498" 5h.	£169.95
24" x 36" x 504" 5h.	£171.95
24" x 36" x 510" 5h.	£173.95
24" x 36" x 516" 5h.	£175.95
24" x 36" x 522" 5h.	£177.95
24" x 36" x 528" 5h.	£179.95
24" x 36" x 534" 5h.	£181.95
24" x 36" x 540" 5h.	£183.95
24" x 36" x 546" 5h.	£185.95
24" x 36" x 552" 5h.	£187.95
24" x 36" x 558" 5h.	£189.95
24" x 36" x 564" 5h.	£191.95
24" x 36" x 570" 5h.	£193.95
24" x 36" x 576" 5h.	£195.95
24" x 36" x 582" 5h.	£197.95
24" x 36" x 588" 5h.	£199.95
24" x 36" x 594" 5h.	£201.95
24" x 36" x 600" 5h.	£203.95
24" x 36" x 606" 5h.	£205.95
24" x 36" x 612" 5h.	£207.95
24" x 36" x 618" 5h.	£209.95
24" x 36" x 624" 5h.	£211.95
24" x 36" x 630" 5h.	£213.95
24" x 36" x 636" 5h.	£215.95
24" x 36" x 642" 5h.	£217.95
24" x 36" x 648" 5h.	£219.95
24" x 36" x 654" 5h.	£221.95
24" x 36" x 660" 5h.	£223.95
24" x 36" x 666" 5h.	£225.95
24" x 36" x 672" 5h.	£227.95
24" x 36" x 678" 5h.	£229.95
24" x 36" x 684" 5h.	£231.95
24" x 36" x 690" 5h.	£233.95
24" x 36" x 696" 5h.	£235.95
24" x 36" x 702" 5h.	£237.95
24" x 36" x 708" 5h.	£239.95
24" x 36" x 714" 5h.	£241.95
24" x 36" x 720" 5h.	£243.95
24" x 36" x 726" 5h.	£245.95
24" x 36" x 732" 5h.	£247.95
24" x 36" x 738" 5h.	£249.95
24" x 36" x 744" 5h.	£251.95
24" x 36" x 750" 5h.	£253.95
24" x 36" x 756" 5h.	£255.95
24" x 36" x 762" 5h.	£257.95
24" x 36" x 768" 5h.	£259.95
24" x 36" x 774" 5h.	£261.95
24" x 36" x 780" 5h.	£263.95
24" x 36" x 786" 5h.	£265.95
24" x 36" x 792" 5h.	£267.95
24" x 36" x 798" 5h.	£269.95
24" x 36" x 804" 5h.	£271.95
24" x 36" x 810" 5h.	£273.95
24" x 36" x 816" 5h.	£275.95
24" x 36" x 822" 5h.	£277.95
24" x 36" x 828" 5h.	£279.95
24" x 36" x 834" 5h.	£281.95
24" x 36" x 840" 5h.	£283.95
24" x 36" x 846" 5h.	£285.95
24" x 36" x 852" 5h.	£287.95
24" x 36" x 858" 5h.	£289.95
24" x 36" x 864" 5h.	£291.95
24" x 36" x 870" 5h.	£293.95
24" x 36" x 876" 5h.	£295.95
24" x 36" x 882" 5h.	£297.95
24" x 36" x 888" 5h.	£299.95
24" x 36" x 894" 5h.	£301.95
24" x 36" x 900" 5h.	£303.95
24" x 36" x 906" 5h.	£305.95
24" x 36" x 912" 5h.	£307.95
24" x 36" x 918" 5h.	£309.95
24" x 36" x 924" 5h.	£311.95
24" x 36" x 930" 5h.	£313.95
24" x 36" x 936" 5h.	£315.95
24" x 36" x 942" 5h.	£317.95
24" x 36" x 948" 5h.	£319.95
24" x 36" x 954" 5h.	£321.95
24" x 36" x 960" 5h.	£323.95
24" x 36" x 966" 5h.	£325.95
24" x 36" x 972" 5h.	£327.95
24" x 36" x 978" 5h.	£329.95
24" x 36" x 984" 5h.	£331.95
24" x 36" x 990" 5h.	£333.95
24" x 36" x 996" 5h.	£335.95
24" x 36" x 1002" 5h.	£337.95
24" x 36" x 1008" 5h.	£339.95
24" x 36" x 1014" 5h.	£341.95
24" x 36" x 1020" 5h.	£343.95
24" x 36" x 1026" 5h.	£345.95
24" x 36" x 1032" 5h.	£347.95
24" x 36" x 1038" 5h.	£349.95
24" x 36" x 1044" 5h.	£351.95
24" x 36" x 1050" 5h.	£353.95
24" x 36" x 1056" 5h.	£355.95
24" x 36" x 1062" 5h.	£357.95
24" x 36" x 1068" 5h.	£359.95
24" x 36" x 1074" 5h.	£361.95
24" x 36" x 1080" 5h.	£363.95
24" x 36" x 1086" 5h.	£365.95
24" x 36" x 1092" 5h.	£367.95
24" x 36" x 1098" 5h.	£369.95
24" x 36" x 1104" 5h.	£371.95
24" x 36" x 1110" 5h.	£373.95
24" x 36" x 1116" 5h.	£375.95
24" x 36" x 1122" 5h.	£377.95
24" x 36" x 1128" 5h.	£379.95
24" x 36" x 1134" 5h.	£381.95
24" x 36" x 1140" 5h.	£383.95
24" x 36" x 1146" 5h.	£385.95
24" x 36" x 1152" 5h.	£387.95
24" x 36" x 1158" 5h.	£389.95
24" x 36" x 1164" 5h.	£391.95
24" x 36" x 1170" 5h.	£393.95
24" x 36" x 1176" 5h.	£395.95
24" x 36" x 1182" 5h.	£397.95
24" x 36" x 1188" 5h.	£399.95
24" x 36" x 1194" 5h.	£401.95
24" x 36" x 1200" 5h.	£403.95
24" x 36" x 1206" 5h.	£405.95
24" x 36" x 1212" 5h.	£407.95
24" x 36" x 1218" 5h.	£409.95
24" x 36" x 1224" 5h.	£411.95
24" x 36" x 1230" 5h.	£413.95
24" x 36" x 1236" 5h.	£415.95
24" x 36" x 1242" 5h.	£417.95
24" x 36" x 1248" 5h.	£419.95
24" x 36" x 1254" 5h.	£421.95
24" x 36" x 1260" 5h.	£423.95
24" x 36" x 1266" 5h.	£425.95
24" x 36" x 1272" 5h.	£427.95
24" x 36" x 1278" 5h.	£429.95
24" x 36" x 1284" 5h.	£431.95
24" x 36" x 1290" 5h.	£433.95
24" x 36" x 1296" 5h.	£435.95
24" x 36" x 1302" 5h.	£437.95
24" x 36" x 1308" 5h.	£439.95
24" x 36" x 1314" 5h.	£441.95
24" x 36" x 1320" 5h.	£443.95
24" x 36" x 1326" 5h.	£445.95
24" x 36" x 1332" 5h.	£447.95
24" x 36" x 1338" 5h.	£449.95
24" x 36" x 1344" 5h.	£451.95
24" x 36" x 1350" 5h.	£453.95
24" x 36" x 1356" 5h.	£455.95
24" x 36" x 1362" 5h.	£457.95
24" x 36" x 1368" 5h.	£459.95
24" x 36" x 1374" 5h.	£461.95
24" x 36" x 1380" 5h.	£463.95
24" x 36" x 1386" 5h.	£465.95
24" x 36" x 1392" 5h.	£467.95
24" x 36" x 1398" 5h.	£469.95
24" x 36" x 1404" 5h.	£471.95
24" x 36" x 1410" 5h.	£473.95
24" x 36" x 1416" 5h.	£475.95</



